October 2, 1776. NUMB. 2493.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1776.

THE Committee appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accounts of the Commanding Officers in the different Battalions of Aſſociators in Pennſylvania, for the Wages of Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, Fife-Majors, Drum-Majors, Fifers and Drummers, agreeable to the late Reſolution of Aſſembly, will attend on that Service (to adjuſt the ſaid Accounts and draw Orders on the Provincial Treaſurer for Payment) at the State-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, the 21ſt Day of October next, and will continue from Day to Day (Sunday excepted) until the 2d Day of November inclusive. Thoſe who have ſuch Demands againſt the Public, are deſired to attend within the Time limited as aforeſaid.

MAREDANT's DROPS.

The moſt ſucceſsful remedy in all ſcorbutic caſes ever diſcovered. They have relieved great numbers in this province, as well as in New-York, New-England, and the Carolinas, and are to be had at 12s. a bottle of

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-ſtreet, three doors above Black-horſe-alley.

THAT MAREDANT'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS, prepared only by *John Norton*, Surgeon, will perfectly cure the moſt inveterate ſcurvy, leproſy, pimpled faces, of ever ſo long ſtanding, ſo as never to return again: Likewiſe the evil or ſtruma, fiſtulas, piles, old obſtinate ſores or ulcers; and, by purifying the blood, prevent malignant humours of every kind from being thrown upon the lungs, &c. the following remarkable cures ſufficiently prove.

To Mr. Norton, *Surgeon, in Golden-ſquare, London.*

Sir, I am cured by the uſe of Maredant's drops, of a moſt afflicting diſorder of the ſcorbutic kind, after trying every medicine that could be thought of for my relief in vain. My caſe was as follows: I firſt had ſmall pimples come out on my head and face; in a little time after my face was covered with blotches, and on the ſide of my noſe ſpungy fleſh grew, as big as a ſmall nut; the ſame round my eyes and mouth, though not ſo large, with blotches on my body, arms, and in the palms of my hand, attended with ſo violent a pain in my head, that I had almoſt loſt the ſight of my left eye, the pain being moſtly upon that ſide. I was in this ſituation till January laſt, when, by Providence, I met a gentleman, who was then at Bath, but is ſince gone to the Weſt-Indies: He recommended Mr. Norton's drops to me, by which medicine he had been cured of moſt ſhocking ulcerated legs. I am now in perfect health, and am continually praying for the welfare of the author of ſo valuable a medicine.

JOHN ATTWOOD, Toy-maker, Market-place, Bath.

See the following Caſe.

I was afflicted with a moſt ſhocking leproſy, attended with violent rheumatic pains, ſo that my life was quite miſerable; I tried every thing that could be thought of for my relief in vain. I am now perfectly cured by the uſe of Maredant's drops, as my neighbours can teſtify, who knew the ſhocking condition I was in. JOHN FORSTER, at the Roſe, at Welling in Kent.

Mary Copſon cured of a ſcorbutic humour on her head and face, attended with a violent hoarſeneſs and ſhortneſs of breath.

A moſt extraordinary Cure by the uſe of Maredant's Drops.

To Mr. Norton, *Surgeon, in Golden ſquare, London.*

Sir, I take this method of returning you my moſt ſincere thanks for the cure of my ſon, which was effected by your moſt excellent drops; two years and an half ago he had the ſmall-pox, immediately after that a moſt violent humour ſettled in both his hands, which were ſo bad that he entirely loſt the uſe of them; the bones were ſo much affected that two pieces ſeparated and came away. The humour in his hands was attended with almoſt as violent a one in his face, which formed an entire ſcab over the whole, and ſmelt intolerably: In ſhort, he was in ſo much miſery, and without hopes of recovery (as I had had the opinion of the moſt eminent without effect, who called it the king's-evil) that I deſpaired of his life. In gratitude for ſo extraordinary a cure, I have deſired this to be made public. Any perſon, by calling at my houſe, the Talbot Inn, in the Strand, may be informed of every particular, and ſee the child.

CHARLES ASHLEY.

N.B. KEYSER's genuine PILLS to be had at the above ſhop. Good allowance is made to people who ſell again.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1776.

STRAYED, the 22d of laſt month, from a ſtable in this city, a light ſorrel HORSE, with a long mane and ſwitch tail, no ſhoes on, he trots and paces, and has a big belly. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to ISAAC LORT, Crier, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward.

Cheſter County, Ninth-Month 23, 1776.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH PRATT, late of Edgemont, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the Executors; and all perſons having any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled by

† ABRAHAM PRATT, and JOSEPH PRATT, Executors.

To be LET, and may be entered on immediately,

A WELL-ACCUSTOMED FULLING-MILL, in a good neighbourhood, ſituate in Londongrove townſhip, Cheſter county, being the mill lately occupied by William Wood, deceaſed. The ſaid mill is on a never-failing ſtream of water, in good repair, and may be had on reaſonable terms; together with all the utenſils neceſſary for carrying on the Fulling Buſineſs. Any perſon inclining to know the terms, may be informed, by the owner living on the premiſes.

Ninth Month 28, 1776. ‖ HENRY HAYES.

One Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Bergen town, the 5th of September laſt, out of Captain Miller's company, belonging to the Flying Camp, *John* and *Benjamin Williams*, country born; *Owen Jenkins*, *Ephraim Hallen*, *John Falls*, *William Erwin*, *John Ryan*, of Cheſter county, Pennſylvania; *Samuel Stacy*, of Philadelphia. From Fort Conſtitution, deſerted the 16th of September, *William Idding*, *Thomas Lyons*, *Moſes Lyons*, *John M'Kie*, *Adam Stock*, *William Grey*, and *Samuel Marſhall*. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid deſerters in Philadelphia goal, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for each. Alſo deſerted from the above mentioned place, a certain *Joſeph Brooks*. Whoever apprehends him, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward.

¶ THOMAS MILLER, Captain.

PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the CONVENTION.

Wedneſday, September 11, 1776. P. M.

THE Houſe proceeded to the election of four Members of the Council of Safety, in the room of Nathaniel Falconer, Jonathan B. Smith, Samuel Miffiin and Samuel Morris, junior, when John Bayard, John Cox, Francis Gurney and Samuel Cad. Morris, were choſen, by ballot, Members of the ſaid Council of Safety for this State.

Saturday, September 14, 1776.

Whereas, from the letters received from the Commiſſioners for Indian affairs for the middle department, with the affidavit therein incloſed, there is too much reaſon to apprehend that the Indians have been encouraged, by the Agents of his Britannic Majeſty, to fall on the frontiers of thoſe States, therefore it behoves this Convention to take every prudent precaution for the ſafety of our weſtern frontiers. And as, by the reſolves of the late Aſſembly of this State, the Council of Safety have the ſole power of calling out the Aſſociators within the ſame; but, by reaſon of the great diſtance of the frontier counties, and by reaſon that it may be abſolutely neceſſary, at a very ſhort warning, to order out the Aſſociators of the ſaid counties, or ſuch part of them, from time to time, as perſons on the ſpot can only judge thereof,

Reſolved, That the Member of the Council of Safety for the county of Bedford, and Bernard Dougherty, William M'Coombe, James Anderſon, and Robert Elliot, of the ſaid county; that the Member of the Council of Safety for the county of Northampton, and Nicholas Dupui, David Deſhler, Herman Schneyder, and Arthur Latimore, of the ſaid county; and that the Member of the Council of Safety for the county of Northumberland, and William M'Clay, Michael Troy, Walter Clark, and Laughlin M'Cartney, of the ſaid county; and that the Member of the Council of Safety for the county of Weſtmoreland, and Samuel Sloane, William Lockray, John Giffen, and Chriſtopher Trubey, of the ſaid county, reſpectively, or a majority of them in each county reſpectively, be, and they are hereby impowered to order or approve of the going out of the Aſſociators as they may think neceſſary, in caſe of an actual invaſion, to march to the protection of ſuch part of the ſaid counties as may be expoſed to the depredations of the Indians, or to repel any attack which may be made by them, in the moſt effectual manner. And in caſe of any ſudden invaſions made by the Indians, and not otherwiſe, the Captain or commanding officer of any company in the ſaid county, is hereby impowered to order out ſuch part of his company as he may judge neceſſary for the purpoſe aforeſaid: And in caſe any of the the ſaid counties ſhould be invaded, the ſaid Members of the Council of Safety, and Commiſſioners of the ſaid other counties reſpectively, are hereby impowered, as often as they ſhall judge neceſſary, to order out the Aſſociators, or a part of them, for the aſſiſtance of ſuch county which may be ſo invaded: And the Member of the Council of Safety, and his aſſociates for the reſpective counties aforeſaid, are hereby directed to make out the accounts of the pay, ſubſiſtance and neceſſary expences of ſuch Aſſociators as ſhall be called out as aforeſaid, and lay the ſame before the Council of Safety or future Aſſembly of this State, in order that the ſame, appearing to them juſt and reaſonable, may be paid.

The Committee, who were appointed to confer with the Honourable Delegates in Congreſs, from the State of Virginia, on the ſettlement of a temporary boundary between the State of Virginia and this State, reported to the Convention, that they met the ſaid Delegates, who delivered to them the following reſolve of the Convention of Virginia, and the following letter from the Committee of Safety of that State to their Delegates, as their propoſal on this ſubject. In anſwer to which, the Committee delivered the letter and propoſal (which anſwer and propoſal the Convention approve of) in reply, to which they received the letter herein after laſt mentioned, by which it appears that the power of the Hon. Delegates on this ſubject is at an end: But, as they therein inform the Committee, that they will, without delay, tranſmit their propoſal to the Governor and Council of Virginia, in order to be laid before the General Aſſembly of that State; this Convention having the utmoſt confidence, that that Hon. Body will readily agree to any propoſal that will ſettle the diſputes in queſtion, on the principles of juſtice and equity, do therefore warmly recommend the ſettlement of the ſaid line, on theſe principles, to the future Aſſembly of this State: And, in the mean time, it is earneſtly recommended to the inhabitants of that part of the country to forget their former heats and animoſities, which were fomented by thoſe who are equal enemies to both States, and to promote peace and harmony, and to cultivate a good underſtanding with one another, as they tender the liberty and happineſs of both States, as well as of America in general, which can only be preſerved by the union of all her ſons.

VIRGINIA, IN CONVENTION, June 15.

Whereas diſputes have for ſome time ſubſiſted between the people ſettled under the government of this colony and others ſettled under the Proprietors of Pennſylvania, which cannot be determined for want of having the boundary between the two countries ſettled and aſcertained; and as the people are uncertain which government they ought to ſubmit to, conſequences of the moſt alarming nature are juſtly to be apprehended from a contention and claſhing of juriſdictions between the magiſtrates and officers of the reſpective countries; for prevention whereof, and in order to reſtore peace and harmony to all thoſe people, Reſolved, That it be propoſed to the General Aſſembly or Repreſentatives of the people of the province of Pennſylvania, to agree to the following temporary boundary between the two countries; that is to ſay, from that part of the meridian of the head fountain of Potowmack, where it is interſected by Braddock's road, along the ſaid road to the great croſſing of Youghagany; thence down the meadows of that river to the Cheſnut Ridge; thence along that ridge to the eaſterly branch of Jacob's Creek, otherwiſe called Green Lick Run; thence down the ſaid run to Braddock's old road; thence along the ſame, and the new road leading to Pittſburg, to a place called the Bullock Pens, now in the tenure of William Elliot; and, from thence a direct courſe to the mouth of Plumb Run, on the Alleghaney river, above Colonel Croghan's. Which lines this Convention are of opinion will give moſt general ſatisfaction to the inhabitants, as it will nearly leave them in the reſpective country under which they ſettled. That the preſent inhabitants on either ſide the line ought quietly to enjoy their poſſeſſions, and ſubject to regulations of the government they will remain in, without conſidering under which they derive their title, until a final and ultimate boundary can be ſettled, when nothing, which may be done in conſequence of this agreement, ſhall tend to prejudice the titles of individuals, or the claim of either country to a fair and equal boundary. EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.

JOHN TAZEWELL, C. C.

Ordered, That the Committee of Safety be deſired immediately to tranſmit the foregoing reſolution to the Delegates appointed to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs, requeſting them to negotiate the ſame on the part of this colony.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.

JOHN TAZEWELL, C. C.

Williamſburg, June 17.

GENTLEMEN,

"The confuſion which hath for ſome time happened amongſt the people in the diſputed lands between Pennſylvania and this colony, and a repreſentation to the Convention that a civil war was like to be the conſequence, if ſomething was not done to prevent it, induced that body to take the ſubject into conſideration, who were ſorry to diſcover that a jealouſy ſeemed to prevail in the governing powers of Pennſylvania, of our intending the garriſons on the Ohio to influence that diſpute, and to over-awe their people. Whereas we only mean by them to protect our people, and thoſe in the conteſted ſettlement, from the danger they are expoſed to of Indian ravages, without the moſt diſtant view to offer any injury to our friends and neighbours, with whom it is our inclination as well as intereſt to unite, a temporary boundary appeared to the Convention the only means of quieting the people, until we have leiſure to refer the final deciſion to ſome arbitrating power between us; and in fixing that, they judged, that to point a line which would moſt nearly leave the inhabitants in the country they reſpectively ſettled under, would be moſt likely to give general ſatisfaction; and having examined ſeveral gentlemen well acquainted with that country, who were of opinion that end would be anſwered by the line deſcribed in the incloſed reſolution, they have reſolved to propoſe that line to the Pennſylvania Aſſembly, and have commanded us to tranſmit it to you, requeſting that you would negotiate the matter in ſuch manner as you ſhall think moſt effectual. We are, with great regard, gentlemen, your obedient humble ſervants,

EDMUND PENDLETON, THOMAS LUD. LEE,
DUDLEY DIGGES, WILLIAM CABELL,
P. CARRINGTON, JOS. JONES.

To the Honourable the Virginia Delegates in Congreſs."

The Committee of the Honourable Convention of the State of Pennſylvania, appointed to confer with the Honourable Delegates in Congreſs from the State of Virginia, on the ſettlement of a temporary boundary between the ſaid States, are of opinion, that the line propoſed by the Honourable Delegates will be very wide from the true limits of Pennſylvania, according to the charter. And as the State of Virginia, in one of their moſt ſolemn acts, publiſhed as the future form of government for that State, and intending thereby to lay the moſt ſolid baſis for union and conſideration with the neighbouring States, has ceded, releaſed, and forever "confirmed, to the people of this State, all the terri-"tories contained within the charter erecting this co-"lony, with all the rights of property, juriſdiction and "government, and all other rights whatever," the propoſing a temporary boundary, which would cut off ſo large a part from this State, ſeems inconſiſtent with the ſaid full, free and abſolute releaſe, and, inſtead of being the baſis of union, would certainly be the occaſion of much confuſion; and as the minds of the inhabitants of that part of the country are greatly agitated by the diſputes between the two governments, we have reaſon to apprehend fatal conſequences, ſhould a temporary boundary, ſo apparently partial, be agreed to. Even upon the principle mentioned by the Honourable Convention of Virginia in their reſolve, impowering their Delegates to confer on this ſubject (ſuppoſing it equitable, which may be liable to diſpute) the line propoſed, we apprehend, cannot be admitted; and we are convinced that Honourable Body muſt have been miſinformed as to the ſettlement of that part of the country which lies between the temporary boundary propoſed, and the true line. We can aſſure the Honourable Delegates, that it is far from the wiſh of the people of this State to extend the ſame beyond its due bounds; it is equally far from their wiſh to eſtabliſh a temporary juriſdiction confeſſed far within thoſe bounds, as ſuch a temporary boundary would, on many accounts, be productive of more confuſion and greater inconveniences than if it was permanent and final.

Therefore, as the only means of reſtoring peace and unity amongſt the inhabitants of the frontiers of each State, it is our earneſt deſire that a temporary boundary, as nearly correſpondent to the true one as poſſible, and ſuch as will "do no injury to either party," ſhould be

tion, which may be done in a very ſhort time, and at trifling expence, with no conſiderable error, by one or more Commiſſioners appointed on the part of each State.

It will give us great pleaſure ſhould this propoſal meet with the approbation of the Honourable Delegates, as ſuch a ſettlement will enable the inhabitants to join heart and hand in the great cauſe wherein we are all equally intereſted.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, OWEN BIDDLE,
THOMAS SMITH, JAMES POTTER,
ALEXANDER LOWREY, EDWARD COOK."

"The Virginia Delegates have received the propoſal for eſtabliſhing a temporary boundary between the State of Virginia and Pennſylvania, from the Committee of the Honourable Convention of the State of Pennſylvania, and for anſwer ſay; That their power is ended, having been expreſly limited to the line already propoſed to the Honourable Convention of the State of Pennſylvania, as a temporary boundary. That they will, without delay, tranſmit the propoſal of the Honourable Committee to the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in order to its being laid before the General Aſſembly, which meets early in October next; and in the mean time they wiſh the influence of both governments may be exerted, to preſerve friendſhip and peace between the people of both States, on the controverted boundary.

THOMAS NELSON, jun. RICHARD HENRY LEE,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE."

Philadelphia, 12th September, 1776.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.

Monday laſt the new raiſed company of Independents, commanded by Henry Jackſon, Eſq; made their firſt appearance in their uniform, (black, turned up with red) on the green in this town, where they were reviewed by the Hon. Major-General Ward, and his ſuite; ſome members of the Hon. Council of this State; a number of other gentlemen, and many ladies, &c. were preſent.—They performed the exerciſe, various manœuvres and firings, to the univerſal acceptance of the numerous ſpectators.

Laſt Saturday was ſent into Cape-Ann, by the ſchooner Warren, Captain William Coas, a ſhip of 400 tons burthen, called the Picary, commanded by Breckholt Cleaveland, bound from Tobago for London, having on board 325 hogſheads ſugar, 161 bales cotton, 118 pipes, 29 hogſheads and 10 quarter-caſks Madeira wine, and ſome indigo. And

On Monday evening laſt was alſo ſent into Cape-Ann, by the Warren, a brig of 120 tons, mounting 8 carriage guns and 10 ſwivels. She was from the coaſt of Guinea, but laſt from Tobago, bound for London, with ſome Elephants teeth and gold duſt.

When the above brig left Captain Coas he was in purſuit of a ſhip.

The Hon. Matthew Thorton, Eſq; of Londonderry, is choſen a member of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, for the State of New-Hampſhire, in the room of Col. John Langdon, who has reſigned.

Monday laſt returned to Plymouth, Captain Samſon, after a ſhort cruize, in which he has taken five prizes; three or four of which are arrived ſafe into port.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight arrived at Newbury Port the brig Georgia Diana, Peter Rigan, maſter, bound from Grenada to London, taken by the Waſhington privateer, Nathaniel Odiorne, having on board 60 hogſheads rum and ſugar, and about 20 chaldron of coal, &c. &c.

WATERTOWN, September 16.

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this State paſſed a reſolve for raiſing every fifth man in the ſame (a few ſea port towns excepted) to march for New-York, for the immediate aſſiſtance of our brethren there.

NEWPORT, September 23.

Laſt Monday a ſhip and a brig taken by the Montgomery went up the eaſt paſſage; on Wedneſday a large ſhip taken by the General Greene and a Baltimore ſchooner, and a brig taken by the Revenge, got ſafe into a neighbouring port; on Friday another ſhip, taken by Capt. Munro, went up the bay, and the ſame night another brig taken by the Revenge paſſed the eaſt paſſage. All the above are valuable prizes; that taken by the General Greene, &c. is 310 tons, loaded with 372 hogſheads of ſugar, 82 puncheons of rum, 36 pipes and 4 hogſheads of Madeira wine, and 1800 lb. of copper.

By ſeveral gentlemen arrived in town on Saturday from Boſton, we are aſſured of the arrival at the Eaſtward of three prize ſhips, which we had not heard of before; one of which had on board 320 hogſheads of ſugar, 80 puncheons of rum, the amount of 150 pipes of Madeira wine, and a conſiderable quantity of cotton: This ſhip had ſix iron 6 pounders, which the Captain ordered to be loaded, and got every thing ready for engaging the privateer, which was ſmall; but when ſhe came up, the ſhip's men laughed at the Captain and would not fire a ſingle gun.

It is reported that General Arnold has lately deſtroyed moſt of the enemy's boats, at the North end of Lake-Champlain; and made priſoners of 600 Engliſh, Scotch, and Heſſian ſoldiers, on a ſmall Iſland in the Lake.

NEWARK, *(New-Jerſey) September* 28.

In our laſt we informed our readers, that the city of New-York was in flames on Saturday morning the 21ſt inſtant, ſince which we have had many different reports concerning that melancholy affair, the moſt authentic of which we believe is as follows, viz. That the fire originated at or near Whitehall, ſoon extended to the Exchange, took its courſe up the weſt ſide of Broad-ſtreet, as far as Verlattenberg Hill, conſuming all the blocks from the Whitehall up. The flames extended acroſs the Broadway from the houſe of Mr. David Johnſton, to Beaver Lane, or Fincher's Alley, on the weſt, and carried all before it, a few buildings excepted, to the houſe at the corner of Berkley-ſtreet, wherein Mr. Adam Vandenberg lived, ſweeping all the croſs ſtreets in the way. The buildings left ſtanding on the weſt ſide of the Broadway are ſuppoſed to be Captain Thomas Randall's, Captain Kennedy's, Dr. Mallat's, Mr. John Cortlandt's ſugar-houſe and dwelling-houſe, Dr. Jones's, Hull's tavern, St. Paul's, Mr. Axtell's, and Mr. Rutherford's. The cauſe of the fire is not known. We imagine about a ſixth part of the city is deſtroyed, and many families have loſt their all.

Sunday laſt a number of the regulars embarked in boats from New-York Iſland near Greenwich, and it was ſuppoſed intended to attack Powles-Hook, but in the afternoon they diſembarked, and gave over the attempt for that time.—Monday the Roebuck and three other ſhips came to oppoſite our battery at that poſt, and after diſcharging about 100 cannon, landed near 500 men, our people having evacuated the place ſome hours before, and carried off their artillery, &c. They are now advantageouſly poſted on the heights at the mill about one mile from the enemy, and are buſy throwing up entrenchments, having been reinforced with about 4000 men.

Wedneſday laſt Brigadier General Sullivan, who was lately taken by the King's troops on Long-Iſland, was exchanged for Gen. Preſcott, who commanded at Chamblee. Gen. M'Donald would not be accepted for Lord Stirling.

Laſt Sunday morning departed this life at Elizabeth-Town, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Garret Noel, many years an eminent bookſeller in the city of New-York. He was a kind huſband and tender parent, and juſtly eſteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 21.

Since our laſt, another veſſel has arrived at Hampton, with 1200 buſhels of ſalt; and on Thurſday one came up to Burwell's Ferry with a quantity of that uſeful article, beſides rum, ſugar, linens, &c. She came from Cape-Nichola Mole, and brings advice of an inſurrection of the Negroes at Jamaica, on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions. Between 60 and 70 white people had been killed, numbers of the Negroes taken and gibbeted, and martial law proclaimed through the iſland.

Laſt Thurſday Captain Theodorick Bland's troop of light horſe arrived in town from Peterſburg; and yeſterday arrived from Glouceſter the 7th regiment of foot (late Daingerfield's) now Crawford's, in place of the 5th, who (as well as the 4th and 6th) are under orders to proceed to New-York.

It is ſaid that Lieut. Henry Collins, late commander of the piratical armed ſchooner called the Magdalen, for his faithful ſervices in behalf of his Majeſty whilſt on this ſtation, is promoted to the command of the Nautilus Sloop of War, which has lately been ſeen cruizing near Bermuda, to intercept all veſſels between that place and the continent.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, September 11.

"On the 5th inſtant, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Baſſeterre in St. Chriſtophers, which conſumed a great part of the town; and the day after a gale of wind came on, attended with a deluge of rain, which has done them almoſt as much damage as the fire; many houſes that eſcaped the flames were carried into the ſea, ſo they muſt have been in a terrible condition; the proviſions all burnt; what goods were ſaved from the fire were loſt by the bad weather, and no lumber to rebuild their houſes. I am told the iſland is in a worſe ſituation than it was after the great hurricane; a good deal of proviſion has gone up from this iſland ſince it happened. We ſuffered but little by the gale of wind, only our paths are as much waſhed as they were in the hurricane."

Another letter from the ſame place ſays, "the loſs at St. Chriſtophers is computed at half a million ſterling."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, in Virginia, Sept. 19.

"The people of South-Carolina have beat the Indians in the third ſkirmiſh—Twenty-five men advanced about a mile before a party of 200, and were ſurrounded by about 200 Cherokees; they bravely maintained their ground until the main body arrived, when they routed the Indians, after killing 16 on the ſpot, with the loſs of 4 killed and 6 wounded.

"General Lee's movement towards Georgia has ſecured the Creeks in our intereſt.—Governor Wright's brothers, with the reſt of the tories, have broke up camp, and retired towards St. Auguſtine."

To ADAM STEPHEN, *Eſq; Brigadier General, in the Service of the United States of America.*

The Addreſs of the Officers of the Fourth Virginia Battalion.

SIR,

IT is with heart-felt ſatisfaction that the officers of the Fourth Battalion have been informed, that the Hon. Continental Congreſs have been pleaſed to promote you to the rank of a Brigadier General in the Continental ſervice. We conceive it a promotion juſtly due to your merit; and pleaſe to permit us to congratulate you on this event, which we cordially hope may be attended with every poſſible degree of happineſs to yourſelf, and ſervice to the juſt cauſe in which you have ſo early and readily embarked.

When we reflect, Sir, on the kind, the indulgent, the manly treatment we have received, whilſt under your immediate eye, as Commandant of our Battalion;—when we alſo conſider with what facility you eſtabliſhed amongſt us that diſcipline and order, ſo eſſential to the preſervation and glory of an army, we are at a loſs which moſt to admire, the polite gentleman or the accompliſhed officer.

By the regulation of Congreſs we fear we ſhall be deprived of you;—altho' it is amongſt one of the moſt deſirable wiſhes of our hearts to be ſtill under your immediate direction and command, ſhould we, Sir, be ſo unfortunate as to find our conjectures right on this occaſion, we would wiſh you to know, that the Officers of the Fourth Battalion, with hearts replete with gratitude and reſpect, will devoutly implore the Divine Being for your ſafety and protection, in whatever part of America the ſervice of the United States thereof may require your preſence. *Portſmouth, Sept.* 19, 1776.

GENERAL STEPHEN's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I am ſenſible of the honour done me, by your friendly and affectionate Addreſs.

In the courſe of all my ſervice, and this is the twelfth campaign, I have ſeldom met with officers ſo warmly attached to the ſervice, or ſo anxious and attentive to ſtudy their duty.

It is owing to you, Gentlemen, that diſcipline has been eſtabliſhed in the regiment with ſo much facility.

The harmony that has ſubſiſted in the corps, and your exemplary conduct to the ſoldiers, has made me eaſy and happy in the command.

I will be ever intereſted in the behaviour of the Fourth Battalion, and am firmly perſwaded, that, when opportunity offers, they will diſtinguiſh themſelves in the moſt honourable manner, in the ſervice of the United States.

That your ardour may be tempered with prudence and your efforts crowned with ſucceſs, is the ardent wiſh, of

Gentlemen, your moſt affectionate humble ſervant,

ADAM STEPHEN.

To the Officers of the Fourth Regiment.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, September 16, 1776.

"The enemy have not made any appearance here yet, and I believe they will not this year; we cannot underſtand they are making any preparations to meet us, but mean to act only on the defenſive. Gen. Arnold is about 100 miles down Lake Champlain, at a place called Split-Rock, where he is watching the motions of the enemy—he lately ſent a ſmall boat with a number of men on ſhore, who were fired upon by a party of about 50 regulars and Indians, when three of them were killed, and ſix wounded."

We hear that an armed veſſel is now fitting out in this city, which will be called the PARRY, in honour of the late gallant Colonel PARRY, of this State, who fell on Long-iſland the 27th of Auguſt laſt, nobly contending for the freedom and independence of his country.

Friday laſt the privateer ſloop Chance, of this port, returned here from a cruize, and brought in with her the ſhip William, ——— Bond, late maſter, which ſhe took homeward bound from Jamaica, laden with rum, ſugar, &c.

And on Monday arrived here a brig, bound from Barbados for London, laden with rum and ſugar, taken by one of the Continental armed veſſels.

Major General LEE is daily expected in town from the ſouthward, on his way to the American Camp near New-York.

Monday laſt arrived in this city, from the American Camp at Haerlem, Brigadier General MIFFLIN.

Laſt Saturday a number of officers and privates, belonging to the American army, and who had been taken priſoners in Canada, arrived in this city agreeable to the proclamation of Gen. Carlton. They were ſent in four tranſports, under convoy of the Pearl frigate of thirty-two guns, from Quebec to New-York, where Gen. Howe detained them on board a fortnight. Amongſt thoſe now arrived, are Gen. Thompſon, Col. Irvine, Capt. Wilſon, Capt. Duncan, Lieuts. Currie, Hoge and Bird; Rev. Mr. M'Calla, and Dr. M'Kenzie. There are three hundred and eighty five privates, beſides other officers, who are on their way to their reſpective States.

In CONVENTION *for the* STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA,

Thurſday, September 26, 1776.

WHEREAS it is not convenient to hold the next election throughout this State, for chooſing the elective officers thereof, on the day on which it will be moſt convenient to the people to hold their elections for the future. And this Convention being deſirous that the freemen of this State may, as ſoon as poſſible, enjoy the advantages of a free and eſtabliſhed government, it is therefore

Reſolved, That the next election of Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, and of all other elective officers heretofore uſually choſen on the firſt day of October, ſhall be held for the city of Philadelphia, and for the county of Philadelphia, and for every other county of this State, on Tueſday the fifth day of November next; and, except in the counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, at the places where the elections for Repreſentatives in this Convention were held. The election for Inſpectors is to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and in each of the counties of this State, on Saturday, the ſecond day of November next. The Judges of the ſaid elections ſhall be choſen and appointed by the Inſpectors on the day of election; and ſhall be ſubject to the like forfeitures and penalties for fraud or wilful neglect, as the Sheriff would have been in the like caſe by the late laws of this State. The Conſtables of the wards in the city of Philadelphia, and of the townſhips of the ſeveral counties of this State, ſhall give ſix days notice of the election for Inſpectors. The Judges, or one or more of them, ſhall, within two days following the election, meet at the Court-houſe of the reſpective counties, in which elections ſhall be held in diſtricts, and returns ſhall be made to them from the diſtricts, of the names of the candidates, and number of votes for each. And the Judges ſhall caſt up the votes, and ſhall certify thoſe, who are higheſt in votes, to be duly elected to the reſpective offices. And the elections ſhall, in all other matters, be held and carried on, as nearly as may be, according to the directions of an Act of Aſſembly of the late government of Pennſylvania, made in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix, intituled, "An act directing the choice of Inſpectors, and for holding the general elections in this province." And in caſe any townſhip or townſhips neglect to chooſe an Inſpector or Inſpectors, the other Inſpectors, and the Judges preſent at the election, ſhall appoint an Inſpector or Inſpectors for ſuch townſhip or townſhips.

The freemen of the county of Bedford ſhall vote in four diſtricts for this preſent year, as follow, viz. the freemen of the firſt diſtrict, containing the townſhips of Bedford, Colerain and Cumberland valley, at the court-houſe in the town of Bedford;—Of the ſecond, containing the townſhips of Bethel, Air and Dublin, at the houſe of John Burd, at Fort Littleton;—Of the third, containing the townſhips of Barre, Hopewell and Frankſtown, at Standing Stone;—And of the fourth, containing the townſhips of Brothers valley, Turkeyfoot and Quemachoning, at the houſe of John Kemberlin, near the junction of the ſaid three townſhips.

The county of Northumberland ſhall be divided into four diſtricts; to wit, The freemen of Auguſta, Penns and Mahony townſhips, ſhall meet at the town of Sunbury;—Of Turbut, Mahoning and Wioming, ſhall meet at the town of Northumberland;—Of Buffaloe, White-Deer and Potter, ſhall meet at Foutz's mill, in Buffaloe townſhip;—and of Munſey and Bald-Eagle, ſhall meet at the houſe of Amariah Sutton, in Munſey townſhip.

The electors of the county of Weſtmoreland ſhall hold their election in manner following; that is to ſay, the electors on the north ſide of Kiſkemenetas and Cannemach ſhall hold their election at Captain Samuel Moorhead's mill;—The ſecond diſtrict ſhall be bounded by the Laurel-hill, Connemach, the Cheſnut ridge and Youghany, and ſhall hold their election at Ligonier: The other electors in the ſaid county, not comprehended in the foregoing diſtricts, ſhall hold their elections at the two places directed by the Conference of Committees for electing members of this Convention.

Every elector, before his vote is received, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation, inſtead of that heretofore required, viz.— "I ——— do ſwear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and true to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania; and that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitution or government thereof, as eſtabliſhed by the Convention."

And the Judges and Inſpectors of the ſaid elections ſhall, beſides the oaths preſcribed in the law directing the choice of Inſpectors abovementioned, take the oath of allegiance above recited. And

Reſolved, That the ſaid General Aſſembly, choſen in conſequence of the foregoing reſolves, ſhall meet at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 19th day of November next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

In ASSEMBLY, *September* 26, 1776.

Reſolved, By a majority of the Members preſent, That it is the ſacred right of Freemen to give and grant their own money, and that all taxes levied without their conſent are arbitrary and oppreſſive; and that no Freeman can be conſtitutionally reſtrained of his liberty, or be ſentenced to any penalties or puniſhment whatſoever, but by the judgment of his peers, and a trial had by a jury of his country.

Reſolved, That the Convention have derived no authority from the good people of Pennſylvania to levy taxes and diſpoſe of their property, and therefore, that the late Ordinance for impoſing a rate of Twenty Shillings per month and Four Shillings in the pound on the eſtate of

every Non Aſſociator, is illegal, and the ſaid ſum ought not to be paid.

Reſolved, That the late Ordinance of the Convention impowering two or more Juſtices of the Peace to impriſon for an indefinite time, at their diſcretion, all perſons whom they ſhall judge to be guilty of the offences therein ſpecified, is a dangerous attack on the liberties of the good people of Pennſylvania, and a violation of their moſt ſacred rights, and therefore ought not to be conſidered as obligatory.

In CONVENTION, Saturday, September 28, 1776.

Reſolved, That immediate public Notice be given, by the Secretary, that the Freemen of this State are impowered, by the Frame of Government this Day paſſed, to chooſe, at their next Election for Repreſentatives, in the City of Philadelphia, and each County, one Perſon as a Counſellor of State.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, October 1, 1776.

Reſolved, That this Board will, on Saturday next, appoint twelve recruiting ſerjeants, to raiſe the more expeditiouſly the quota of men to be furniſhed by this State to the continent, agreeable to a late reſolve of Congreſs.

Ordered, That the above reſolve be publiſhed, that perſons willing to engage in that ſervice, who can be well recommended, may ſend in their applications.

Extract from the minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

The following Declaration of Lord and General Howe was printed in a Hand Bill at New York.

By RICHARD Viſcount HOWE of the Kingdom of Ireland, and WILLIAM HOWE, Eſq; General of his Majeſty's forces in America, the King's Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the Congreſs, whom the miſguided Americans ſuffer to direct their oppoſition to a reeſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional government of theſe provinces, have diſavowed every purpoſe of reconciliation, not conſonant with their extravagant and inadmiſſable claim of Independency, the King's Commiſſioners think fit to declare, that they are equally deſirous to confer with his Majeſty's well affected ſubjects, upon the means of reſtoring the public tranquility, and eſtabliſhing a permanent union with every Colony, as a part of the Britiſh Empire.

The King being moſt graciouſly diſpoſed to direct a reviſion of ſuch of his royal inſtructions as may be conſtrued to lay an improper reſtraint upon the freedom of legiſlation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the reviſal of all acts by which his ſubjects there may think themſelves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large, to reflect ſeriouſly upon their preſent condition and expectations, and to judge for themſelves, whether it be more conſiſtent with their honour and happineſs to offer up their lives as a ſacrifice to the unjuſt and precarious cauſe in which they are engaged, or to return to their allegiance, accept the bleſſings of peace, and be ſecured in a free enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of the conſtitution.

Given at New-York, the nineteenth day of September, 1776. HOWE.

By command of their Excellencies, HEN. STRACHEY. W. HOWE.

EXPLANATION of the above.

By RICHARD Viſcount HOWE of the Kingdom of Ireland, and WILLIAM HOWE, Eſq; General of his Majeſty's forces in America, the King's Commiſſioners for deluding the good people of America by inſidious offers of peace, or ſhedding their blood without mercy.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the Congreſs, whom the much injured Americans ſuffer to direct their oppoſition to the eſtabliſhment of tyranny, and an unconſtitutional government over theſe provinces, have diſavowed every purpoſe of reconciliation, not conſonant with that liberty to which they have the moſt clear and undeniable right; the King's Commiſſioners aforeſaid think fit to declare, that they are equally deſirous to confer with his Majeſty's ſubjects (if any ſo weak and abandoned are to be found) upon the means of eſtabliſhing a permanent tyranny over every colony, and fix them the everlaſting ſlaves of the Britiſh Empire.

The King being moſt graciouſly pleaſed to direct a reviſion of ſuch of his royal inſtructions as may ſeem not to lay a ſufficient reſtraint upon the freedom of legiſlation in any of the colonies, and to concur in the reviſal of all acts by which his ſubjects there may think themſelves aggrieved, for the better ſtrengthening and confirming the ſame, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large, to reflect ſeriouſly upon their preſent condition and expectations, and to judge for themſelves, whether it be more conſiſtent with their honour and happineſs to riſque their lives in defence of a glorious independancy, or return to the galling yoke of tyrannic uſurpation, and be deprived of every ſecurity in the enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of a wicked and deſtructive policy. HOWE.
W. HOWE.

In COMMITTEE *of Inſpection and Obſervation for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, Sept.* 27, 1776.

On motion it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, be diſſolved, and they are hereby diſſolved. The Committee of Accounts, and for the diſtribution of ſalt, to be continued until the buſineſs for which they were appointed be finally ſettled.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Secretary.

All perſons, who have any accounts againſt the late Committee of Inſpection for this city and liberties, are deſired to bring them in immediately to any one of the ſubſcribers, in order for ſettlement. It is expected that every demand will be furniſhed by the 15th day of October next, at which time they intend compleating this buſineſs.

John Bayard, Jonathan B. Smith, Joſeph Dean, Sharp Delany, Francis Gurney, Chriſtopher Marſhall, William Ball, and Samuel C. Morris, Committee of Accounts.

Head-Quarters, Perth-Amboy, Sept. 9, 1776.

THE officers and ſoldiers of Col. Hart's Battalion of Pennſylvania Aſſociators, having done their duty as good and orderly ſoldiers, and having furniſhed a company for the Flying Camp, are hereby diſcharged the ſervice of the States, and permitted to return home.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Dep. Adjut. Gen.
To WILLIAM BAXTER, *Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel.*

An ACT *for the* SECURITY *of the* GOVERNMENT *of* NEW-JERSEY.

WHEREAS it is eſſentially neceſſary for the ſafety of the State, that every perſon, who holds any office or poſt of a public nature, ſhould evince his fidelity and attachment to the government from whence he derives protection, and under which he is authoriſed to act: And whereas to effect this important purpoſe, it is neceſſary that a proper teſt be eſtabliſhed to be taken by all officers civil and military within this State; and that the Governor or Commander in Chief be authoriſed by law to adminiſter ſuch teſt, and the official and other neceſſary oaths in the ſeveral counties thereof.

1. Therefore, *be it enacted* by the Council and General Aſſembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, that the following teſt ſhall be taken by all officers civil and military, who are now in office, or hereafter ſhall be appointed, elected or commiſſioned, within the ſeveral Counties of this State, that is to ſay, *I*, A. B. *do ſincerely profeſs and ſwear* (or if one of the people called Quakers, *affirm*) *that I do not hold myſelf bound to bear allegiance to the King of Great-Britain. So help me God.*

I, A. B. *do ſincerely profeſs and ſwear* (or if one of the people called Quakers, *affirm*) *that I do and will bear true faith and allegiance to the government eſtabliſhed in this State, under the authority of the people. So help me God.*

Which oaths or affirmations ſhall be adminiſtered by any perſon or perſons who ſhall be duly authorized to tender the ſame by the Commander in Chief of this State, by *dedimus proteſtatem* or otherwiſe. And all officers refuſing or neglecting, for the term of one month after notification given by any perſon named in the *dedimus proteſtatem*, to take the ſaid teſt, are hereby declared to be diſqualified and incapable of executing ſuch their offices; in which caſe ſome other fit perſon or perſons ſhall, purſuant to law, be appointed or elected as the caſe may require.

2. And whereas it is neceſſary that fit perſons be duly impowered to qualify the Magiſtrates and other officers who have been or ſhall be elected, appointed or commiſſioned throughout this State; *be it enacted* by the authority aforeſaid, that his Excellency the Governor, or the Commander in Chief for the time being, ſhall be, and he is hereby authoriſed to iſſue commiſſions of *dedimus proteſtatem*, or other commiſſions, from time to time, as occaſion may require, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

3. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the act paſſed the 5th of May 1772, intituled, "An act for "the ſecurity of his Majeſty's government of New-Jer-"ſey," and ſo much of the act paſſed the 10th of February, 1727-8, intituled, "An act preſcribing the forms "of declaration of fidelity, the effect of the abjuration "oath and affirmation, inſtead of the form heretofore "required in ſuch caſes, and for repealing the former "acts in the like caſes made and provided," as relates to taking affirmations to the King of Great-Britain, and the acts thereby repealed, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby repealed.

Paſſed at Princeton the 19th of September, 1776.

Purſuant to the foregoing act, his Excellency the Governor has been pleaſed to iſſue a commiſſion to the Members of the Council, the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, the Secretary and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, empowering them and each of them to adminiſter the oaths and affirmations, as the caſe may require, to all officers civil and military within this State, and commiſſions to the Judges and Clerks of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, empowering them and each of them to adminiſter the oaths and affirmations in like manner within their reſpective counties.

An ACT *to render certain Bills of Credit a legal tender within this State, and to prevent the counterfeiting of the ſame, and other Bills of Credit.*

WHEREAS ſundry diſaffected perſons have refuſed to take in payment the Bills of Credit emitted by the Continental Congreſs; and alſo the Bills of Credit emitted by the late Congreſs or Convention of this State; and whereas it is expedient that the ſaid Bills, and alſo the Bills of Credit lately iſſued on loan in this State, ſhould be a legal tender.

1. *Be it therefore enacted* by the Council and General Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, that the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by the Continental Congreſs, the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by the Congreſs or Convention of this State, and the Bills of Credit iſſued on loan by virtue of an act of the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy four, intituled, "An act for ſtriking one hundred thou-"ſand pounds in Bills of Credit, and directing the mode "for ſinking the ſame," ſhall be, and they and each of them are hereby declared to be a legal tender for the payment of money; and if any perſon or perſons, from and after the publication hereof, ſhall refuſe to take any of the ſaid Bills of Credit when the ſame ſhall be properly tendered in payment of any debt or demand whatſoever (provided the whole of ſuch debt or demand be ſo tendered) he, ſhe, or they ſo refuſing ſhall be forever barred from ſuing for, or recovering the ſame in any court in this State; and if any ſuit or ſuits ſhall be commenced for ſuch debt or demand, after tender and refuſal as aforeſaid, the defendant may plead payment, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence.

2. And whereas it is neceſſary that the counterfeiting of the Bills of Credit, made current by public authority, ſhould be prevented, *be it enacted* by the authority aforeſaid, that all and every perſon and perſons who, from and after the publication hereof, ſhall counterfeit or alter any of the aforeſaid Bills of Credit by this act made a legal tender, or any of the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by any of the Aſſemblies, Conventions or Congreſſes of any of the United States of North America, or utter any Bill or Bills ſo counterfeited or altered knowing the ſame to be ſo counterfeited or altered as aforeſaid, and be duly convicted thereof, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and be puniſhed with death in like manner as perſons convicted of counterfeiting or altering the former Bills of Credit of this State, and knowingly uttering the ſame, might or ſhould have been.

Paſſed at Princeton the 20th of September, 1776.

[*Thoſe Printers whoſe Papers circulate in the Jerſeys are deſired to inſert the foregoing Acts.*]

†*† The Members of the Committee of the County of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the fifth day of October, at the houſe of Jacob Neff.

THE Members of *The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the Coffee-houſe, on Monday Evening, the 7th of October inſt. at the 6th Hour.

On Thurſday and Friday next, at Nine o'Clock each Day,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore,

At the Corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets,

WILL begin the Sale of a large Aſſortment of Merchandize, conſiſting of broad and narrow Cloths, Coatings, Fearſkins, Naps, Plains, embolſſed Flannels, Shaloons, Duranes, Calimancoes, Damaſks, Poplins, Dorſettees, Checks, Worſted Stockings, Damaſcuſſes, Lorettas, playing Cards, Cambricks and Lawns, &c. Alſo Houſhold Furniture and Wearing Apparel. ‖ 1 w.

To be SOLD by public SALE, on Thurſday, the 24th of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

THAT noted *TAVERN, called the Fox Chace, being on a Croſs Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, Darby, Cheſter and Brandywine, in the townſhip of Haverford, Cheſter county, about 10 miles from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the lands of Meſſieurs Samuel and Charles Humphreys, Moſes Parker, and others, containing about 60 or 70 acres, more or leſs, to be ſurveyed after it is ſold, about 18 or 20 acres of which are well timbered, and the reſt cleared, with all the improvements thereunto belonging; it is now in the tenure and under a leaſe to the Widow Coles, which will expire the 10th of April next, at 36l. per annum. Whoever inclines to view the place before the day of ſale, will pleaſe to apply to Nicholas Pechin, adjoining ſaid place. The conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by* NICHOLAS PECHIN, CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, *and* MARTIN MILLER, *Adminiſtrators.*

Philadelphia, October 1, 1776.

ALL that have any demands againſt the eſtate of JAMES WOOD, late of this city, Boat-builder, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or book-account, are deſired to pay the ſame to

NATHANIEL BROWN.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Darby townſhip, the 14th Sept. laſt, two MARES, viz. A Sorrel, three years old laſt June, a blaze down her face, neither brand or ear-mark, ſhod before with old ſhoes. The other a light Bay, two years old laſt May, with a large ſtar and four white feet, branded on the near ſhoulder I. B. Whoever takes up and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or one Dollar for either, paid by JONATHAN BONSALL. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, the 24th day of this inſtant October,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter, containing 120 acres of LAND, very pleaſantly ſituated, and in a very healthy part of the country; there are on the premiſes three ſeparate dwelling-houſes, a new ſtone barn, 45 feet by 25, a ſtable, cart-houſe, hay-loft and hog houſe, all of ſtone, a good ſtone ſpring houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water; there is a good advantage of erecting any kind of water works on the premiſes, as Ridley Creek runs a conſiderable diſtance through the land; there is a conſiderable quantity of meadow made and well watered, and more may be made, and all well watered by laſting ſtreams; the plowland is very good for grain and paſture, the woodland well timbered; there is a young bearing orchard, of near 400 trees, of very good fruit of different kinds; the whole in good repair. Thoſe that have a mind to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, will be ſhown by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The title is indiſputably good, and the conditions of payment will be made known at the time of ſale, by

† JOHN BRIGGS.

LOST, on Monday Evening laſt, on the Road between Mr. M'Veagh's Tavern, at Frankford, and the George, in Philadelphia, a red POCKET-BOOK wanting a Claſp, containing a Cornelian Ring, ſundry Papers and Letters of Value only to the Owner, and Thirty Dollars in Money. Whoever brings the ſame to the PRINTERS hereof, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward. †

Philadelphia, September 30, 1776.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN HYDER, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to JOHN HYDER, in New-Jerſey, or ANN WILES, in Water ſtreet, near the Upper Ferry, that they may be ſettled; and it is requeſted that all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate will, to prevent further trouble, immediately diſcharge the ſame. JOHN HYDER, Adminiſtrator,
† ANN WILES, Adminiſtratrix.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 28th of September laſt, from the paſture of Hugh Ely, living in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, a ſorrel MARE, about 10 years old, full 14½ hands high, with a large blaze in her face, both hind feet white, whitiſh mane and tail, a ſmall ſaddle ſpot on each ſide of her back, and a ſmall hard lump at the place of buckling the throat ſtrap, paces and trots well, and ſuckled a foal when taken. Any perſon taking up ſaid mare, and giving intelligence ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have Two Dollars and if brought home the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ELY. ‡

STRAYED away, on the 25th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Frankford, near Philadelphia, a brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, well ſhod before, neither brand nor natural mark remembered, except a few white hairs in her forehead; ſhe is a natural pacer, though trots ſome times out of hand, has a ſwitch tail, and is trimmed under the bridle. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid mare, and ſecure her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSHUA GIBSON. §

Philadelphia, September 23, 1776.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Spring-Garden, a ſervant man, named Frederick Beyerlein, *about 19 or 20 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, has brown hair, one of his fore fingers is crooked and ſtiff; had on a fine hat, a green cloth coat, with edge ſteel buttons, a white linen jacket, white ſtriped breeches, white ſtockings, new ſhoes, ſteel buckles, and robie ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* LEWIS STROAK, *Tanner.* ‡

Philadelphia, September 24, 1776.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Vine-ſtreet, an apprentice boy, named John Peter Pouel, *between 16 and 17 years of age, has red hair, freckled face, an old hat, black ſtriped linſey-woolſey jacket with ſleeves, ſtriped linen trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* JOSHUA LAMPATER, *Butcher.* †

College of Philadelphia, September 24, 1776.

THE LECTURES on MATERIA MEDICA, CHEMISTRY, and the PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, will begin on the laſt Tueſday of October.

To be ſold for 100l. *and not leſs, or hired for* 22l. *a year,*

A VERY likely young Negroe man, who can cook, bake, brew, do all ſorts of houſe-work, underſtands tending on a Gentleman's table and taking care of horſes well, is ſober and good tempered. Whoever wants, may apply to the PRINTERS hereof, who will inform them where to write for ſaid Negroe.---The duty was paid for him, at Philadelphia, ſome years ago; he has had the ſmall pox.

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms,

SIX Thouſand Acres of patented LAND, in the Counties of Northumberland, Bedford and Weſtmoreland. It is very rich Land, well watered, and has a large Proportion of low Bottom, eaſy to be cleared for Meadow, and in the Neighbourhood of Mills and ſeveral Settlements. Enquire of LEWIS WEISS

IN CONVENTION *of the* DELAWARE STATE,
Wednesday, September 11, 1776, A. M.

A DECLARATION *of Rights and Fundamental Rules of the Delaware State, formerly ſtiled the Government of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware.*

1. THAT all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and inſtituted ſolely for the good of the whole.

2. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences and underſtandings, and that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip or maintain any miniſtry contrary to or againſt his own free will and conſent, and that no authority can or ought to be veſted in, or aſſumed by any power whatever, that ſhall in any caſe interfere with or in any manner controul the right of conſcience in the free exerciſe of religious worſhip.

3. That all perſons profeſſing the chriſtian religion, ought forever to enjoy equal rights and privileges in this State, unleſs under colour of religion any man diſturb the peace, the happineſs or ſafety of ſociety.

4. That the people of this State have the ſole, excluſive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame.

5. That perſons entruſted with the legiſlative and executive powers, are the truſtees and ſervants of the public, and as ſuch accountable for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted and public liberty manifeſtly endangered by the legiſlative ſingly, or a treacherous combination of both, the people may and of right ought to eſtabliſh a new, or reform the old government.

6. That the right in the people to participate in the legiſlature, is the foundation of liberty and of all free government, and for this end all elections ought to be free and frequent, and every freeman having ſufficient evidence of a permanent common intereſt, with an attachment to the community, hath a right of ſuffrage.

7. That no power of ſuſpending laws or the execution of laws ought to be exerciſed, unleſs by the legiſlature.

8. That for redreſs of grievances and for amending and ſtrengthening of the laws, the legiſlature ought to be frequently convened.

9. That every man hath a right to petition the legiſlature for the redreſs of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

10. That every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him or applied to public uſes without his own conſent, or that of his legal repreſentatives: Nor can any man that is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, in any caſe be juſtly compelled thereto if he will pay ſuch equivalent.

11. That retroſpective laws, puniſhing offences committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, are oppreſſive and unjuſt, and ought not to be made.

12. That every freeman, for every injury done him in his goods, lands or perſon by any other perſon, ought to have remedy by the courſe of the law of the land, and ought to have juſtice and right for the injury done to him, freely without ſale, fully without any denial, and ſpeedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

13. That trial by jury of the facts where they ariſe, is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties and eſtates of the people.

14. That in all proſecutions for criminal offences, every man hath a right to be informed of the accuſation againſt him, to be allowed counſel, to be confronted with the accuſers or witneſſes, to examine evidence on oath in his favour, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury, without whoſe unanimous conſent he ought not to be found guilty.

15. That no man in the courts of common law ought to be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

16. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel nor unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

17. That all warrants without oath to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or his property, are greivous and oppreſſive, and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend all perſons ſuſpected, without naming or deſcribing the place or any perſon in ſpecial, are illegal and ought not to be granted.

18. That a well regulated militia is the proper, natural and ſafe defence of a free government.

19. That ſtanding armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raiſed or kept up without the conſent of the legiſlature.

20. That in all caſes and at all times the military ought to be under ſtrict ſubordination to and governed by the civil power.

21. That no ſoldier ought to be quartered in any houſe in time of peace, without the conſent of the owner; and in time of war, in ſuch manner only as the legiſlature ſhall direct.

22. That the independency and uprightneſs of judges are eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and a great ſecurity to the rights and liberties of the people.

23. That the liberty of the preſs ought to be inviolably preſerved.

A true Extract from the Journals of the Convention.
JAMES BOOTH, Clerk.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain James M'Clure's company of the Flying Camp, of Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, on the 18th of September laſt, then ſtationed at Fort Conſtitution, in Eaſt New-Jerſey, the following men, viz. *Andrew Chriſty*, and *Robert Potts*; *Chriſty* is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a black down looking fellow, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſtoop ſhouldered, and appears to be 30 years of age; had on, when he went away, a blackiſh coloured hunting ſhirt and trowſers, brown velvet jacket, &c. *Potts* is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a down looking fellow, moſtly keeps one eye ſhut and ſquints with the other; had on, when he went away, a brown homeſpun cloth coat, his other clothes not known. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid deſerters in Philadelphia goal, ſhall receive for either of them Eight Dollars, or the above reward of Sixteen Dollars for both of them, paid by

¶ JAMES M'CLURE, Captain.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of Auguſt laſt, a black COW, with white in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Culbertſon's company of the Flying Camp, commanded by Col. William Montgomery, the following perſons, viz. *Frederick Kump*, a German, about 5 feet 2 inches high, pale complexion, thin viſage, brown hair, &c. *Thomas Reeſe*, an American, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, &c. *Daniel M'Ginnis*, a native Iriſhman, about 5 feet 4 inches high, brown complexion, brown hair, much addicted to liquor; ſuppoſed to be in Bucks county. *John Virgil*, an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, brown hair, down look, a great villain, &c.---- *Wentworth Armſtrong*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, wears a red cut wig; he is much pitted with the ſmall-pox, and is an artful fellow, &c. *John Knight*, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, brown hair, freckled, a low forehead, clumſy, &c. *Conrad Cole*, a German, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, clumſy made, &c. *Edward M'Crank*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 4 inches high, brown complexion, brown hair, wears a ſailor's jacket, &c. *John Groomer*, alias *Kingſinger*, a German, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, brown hair, a great rogue and liar, &c. *Thomas Davis*, a Welchman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, brown complexion, brown hair, clumſy made, much given to liquor, &c. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters in Philadelphia goal, ſo that they may be brought to the camp, near Fort Conſtitution, ſhall have the above reward, or eight Dollars for either of them, from

† SAMUEL CULBERTSON, Captain.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Thomas Holme's company, of the firſt of the Philadelphia county battalions, of Flying Camp, commanded by Colonel John Moore (Perth-Amboy) *James Smith*, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a brown complexion, black hair, has a remarkable ſcar on his right cheek; he formerly belonged to Captain Wolf's company, in Colonel Patten's battalion, of Berk's county. *Thomas Slice*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown hair, fair complexion, brown coat faced with red, leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and a wool hat. *James M'Cleland*, 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, black hair, given to drink; yellow frock and trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. *Slice* and *M'Cleland*, belonged to Col. Bull's battalion, in John Porter's company, of Philadelphia county. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and ſends them to their reſpective corps, at Amboy aforeſaid, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges, by

† THOMAS HOLME, Captain.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Friday, the 20th of September laſt, one brown coloured broadcloth coat and jacket, almoſt new, one turned blue coat and jacket, one pair of black velvet breeches, one mixed claret coloured waiſtcoat, one blue ſurtout coat, ſtained with paint, 3 fine linen ſhirts, and ſeveral coarſe ditto, and ſeveral womens ſhifts, 3 ſtocks, one of them cambrick, and marked D M, one white metal ſtockbuckle, one pair of white diamond knitted cotton ſtockings, one pair white and blue wove ditto, one new beaver hat, cut round the edge, two caſtor hats, one of them torn a little and ſewed with ſilk, and the other almoſt new, with white lining, one pocket-book, with a bond in it, payable by Samuel Finley to the ſubſcriber, and alſo other writings, one coarſe bag, &c. Whoever takes up the ſaid goods and the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the goods only, paid by

¶ ROBERT FINLEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of September, at night, a dark bay STALION colt, 2 years old laſt ſpring, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſtar in his forehead, and his near hind foot white. Whoever ſecures the ſaid colt and thief, if ſtolen, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, but for the colt only FOUR DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ANDREW MILLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, in Auguſt laſt, a brown Gelding, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old, near 15 hands high, branded A. S. on the off buttock, with a ſtar in his forehead, his mane hanging long, and a ſwitch tail; trots for moſt part, and when moved from a walk halts upon his off hind leg. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

NATHAN M'KINSTRY. §

Middletown townſhip, Cumberland county, Sept. 25, 1776.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Robert Callender, late of the townſhip aforeſaid, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid as ſoon as poſſible; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note or otherwiſe, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Robert Callender, deceaſed, about 1200 acres of excellent limeſtone land, ſituate in Eaſt-Pennſborough townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, about 10 miles Eaſtward of Carliſle, on the gread road leading from Harris's Ferry to the ſaid town of Carliſle, whereon are erected and built, an excellent merchant-mill and ſaw-mill adjacent, both in very good repair, and now in the tenure of Mr. Francis Silver, on a never-failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Silver's Spring, which abounds with the fineſt of trout, the head of ſaid ſpring being not a mile diſtant from the ſaid mills, in a plentiful country for wheat and all kinds of grain; the mill-houſe is built of limeſtone, two ſtories high, and has in it two pair of ſtones, 3 boulting reels and hoiſting works, all which go by water, together with a new two ſtory dwelling-houſe and ſtone barn, now with part of the land in the tenure of John M'Curdy, who keeps a public houſe of entertainment, for which buſineſs it is moſt advantageouſly ſituated. Alſo one other two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and frame barn, which is, with another part of the ſaid land, in the tenure of another perſon. This tract may be conveniently divided into three plantations, each getting a ſufficiency of water and timber, and ſufficient ground to turn into meadow. Several other very valuable tracts of land, in the ſame neighbourhood, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, are alſo to be ſold, together with a number of tracts of very valuable unimproved land in the counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland. Any perſon or perſons, therefore, inclining to purchaſe any of ſaid lands, may apply to Mr. Francis Silver, who will ſhew the boundaries of the firſt mentioned tract, and for terms of ſale of the whole, to the Subſcribers, who will make indiſputable titles, and treat with any perſon or perſons who may incline to rent the plantation whereon the ſaid Robert Callender lately lived, together with the excellent merchant-mill and ſaw-mill thereon erected; the whole of which are in good repair, and may be entered on at any time.

And on the 29th of October will be ſold by public vendue, on the laſt mentioned premiſes, ſeveral very valuable Negroe ſlaves, viz. two men, a woman, and ſeveral male and female children; alſo all the farming utenſils and live ſtock, conſiſting of very valuable working horſes, mares and colts; a large number of horned cattle, ſheep and ſwine; at which time and place attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by FRANCES CALLENDER, Executrix; WILLIAM NIEL, WILLIAM IRVINE, and MATTHIAS SLOUGH, Executors. §

Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, Sept. 15, 1776.

PETER,

RUN away from ALEXANDER LAWSON, on the 4th of Auguſt; he is a dark Mulattoe BOY, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a ſlender make; had on, when he went away, a light coloured bearſkin coat, a drilling waiſtcoat and breeches; he is a very artful fellow, and frequently makes his eſcape after being taken. Any perſon that brings him to his maſter, near Queen's-Town, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded according to the diſtance he is taken from home; he has been ſeen about the Head of Cheſter. ¶

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of Finley M'Grew, in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 22d day of September, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, both paces and trott, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod all round, and has a ſore back; ſhe has alſo a ſmall lump on her belly, cloſe by her bag; ſhe had a bell on, when taken away. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the mare Twenty Shillings, and reaſonable charges if brought to Finley M'Grew's, paid by GAVEN MURRISON, *junior.* ¶

DOCTOR YELDALL,

WHOSE abilities are well known through moſt parts of the United States, is to be conſulted at his Medicinal Warehouſe, 3 doors above the Bank Meeting-houſe, in Front-ſtreet. Thoſe that live in the country, by ſending an account of their diſorders, may have advice and medicines. Thoſe in the city or parts adjacent may be waited on at their houſes; and on Mondays any poor perſon may be ſupplied gratis.

For the benefit of others I deſire that my caſe may be made public. I was afflicted for a long time with a pain in my arm, during which I applied to ſeveral able phyſicians in the city, but could find no relief; the pain at length took away the uſe of my arm, and I could get no eaſe either day or night. In this condition I deſpaired of relief, but hearing of many cures performed by Dr. Yeldall, I applied to him, who in a ſhort time removed the pain, reſtored the uſe of my arm, and I now follow my buſineſs.

JOSEPH SPENCER, Grocer, in Second-ſtreet.

For the benefit of others be it made public, that I had a large Wen growing on my neck for five years, during which I applied to ſeveral ſurgeons, but they all told me I ſhould bleed to death that inſtant it was cut, but hearing that Dr. Yeldall performed a great many of the like, I applied to him, who took it off with very little trouble, and without the loſs of a tea-cup full of blood.

BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey.

Sir, as there are many perſons that have cancers in their lips, and being deſirous that they may reap the ſame benefit that I have done, I deſire that you may make my caſe public. I was afflicted with a cancer in my lip for three years, during which I applied to many though without effect, until I applied to you, who in leſs than half a minute took out the cancer, and in 5 days healed up the part ſo as not to be perceived from whence the cancer was taken.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,
Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

To Dr. YELDALL, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Sir, for the benefit of others I deſire that you may make my caſe public, that thoſe being impoſed upon and labouring under the ſame complaint may know where to apply for a cure. I was blind for four years, during which I applied to many, but received no benefit. I was ſix weeks under a famous eye Doctor's hands, who took my money and did me no good; but hearing that you took nothing in hand but where you had a probability of perfecting a cure, I applied to you, who in one minute brought me to ſight, and I can now ſee to read.

WILLIAM BELL.

‖ 7ſ 6. Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania.

THE Collectors of the Provincial and County Tax for the County of Cheſter, who have not ſettled with the Treaſurers for the ſame, are hereby requeſted to meet the Commiſſioners, at the Houſe of William Kerlin, in Cheſter, on Friday, the 4th of October next, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, and the Militia Officers of ſaid County, who have not complied with the Reſolves of Aſſembly in making their Returns of Aſſociators to us, are requeſted to make them, at or before the above appointed Day. *By Order of the Commiſſioners,*

Sept. 24, 1776. CALEB DAVIS, Clerk.

To be ſold by public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 9th of October, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

A CERTAIN lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in this city, being 25 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 124 feet in depth. And on Saturday, the 12th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold, at the Sign of the Mermaid, in Kenſington, 15 lots of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, agreeable to a plan to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe and at the place of ſale, viz. Four lots, 19½ feet front each, on a ſtreet 50 feet wide, called Queen-ſtreet, and about 82 feet deep; five lots, 20 feet front each, on a ſtreet 30 feet wide, called Biſhop-ſtreet, and 78 feet deep; four lots, 19½ feet front each, on a ſtreet 52 feet wide, called Union-ſtreet; one water lot, 78 feet front on Union ſtreet, and extending in depth to low-water mark; alſo one lot, ſituate on Marlborough-ſtreet, between Queen-ſtreet and the river Delaware, being 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 100 feet deep. All the ſaid lots are clear of groundrent; late the eſtate of Joſeph Watkins, ſen. deceaſed. JOSEPH WATKINS, JAMES WATKINS, and SAMUEL DAVIS, Executors.

*** *If the weather ſhould prove unfavourable the ſale will begin on the next fair day.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 256 acres of land, 100 of which are cleared, and in good fence, the remainder well timbered; there are 12 acres of choice meadow, and a great deal more may be made at a ſmall expence; the whole of which may be watered from different ſprings; there is erected on the premiſes a new large well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, containing two ſpacious rooms on a floor, and a large hall, with a cellar under the whole; alſo a large ſtone kitchen at the back, with garrets, and a pump of good water at the door; a large barn, ſtables, &c. and a good bearing orchard; the ſituation is remarkably healthy, and would anſwer very well either for a tavern or a ſtore, being ſituated on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Wilmington, in an agreeable neighbourhood, and contiguous to different places of worſhip. The title is indiſputable. For terms, apply to Mr. DOMINICK JOYCE, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN TELLES. §

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER, in Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, makes and ſells the following articles, wholeſale or retail, viz.

ALL kinds of uniforms for officers and ſoldiers, in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted, or thread; where whole battalions may be ſupplied with lace for hats or clothes, and made to any pattern or colour, at a ſhort notice. Likewiſe Coachmakers, Upholſterers, Sadlers, and Hatters trimmings, &c. &c.---- Great price will be given for gold or ſilver lace, either old or new, or gold or ſilver thread, ſleazey or tambour, in an quantity.

Wanted 3 or 4 hands, either men or women, that can weave ribbons, lace, fringe, tapes, or other narrow works, who can be well recommended, may have conſtant work, and good wages; or any willing to learn the above buſineſs, from 12 years old and upwards, may, by applying as above, have good encouragement. ¶

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October 9, 1776. NUMB. 2494.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1776.

THE Committee appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accounts of the Commanding Officers in the different Battalions of Aſſociators in Pennſylvania, for the Wages of Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, Fife-Majors, Drum-Majors, Fifers and Drummers, agreeable to the late Reſolution of Aſſembly, will attend on that Service (to adjuſt the ſaid Accounts and draw Orders on the Provincial Treaſurer for Payment) at the State-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, the 21ſt Day of October next, and will continue from Day to Day (Sunday excepted) until the 2d Day of November inclusive. Thoſe who have ſuch Demands againſt the Public, are deſired to attend within the Time limited as aforeſaid.

Newgarden, Cheſter county, Sept. 30, 1776.

A PLANTATION to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the 18th day of October next, containing 112 acres of land, conſiſting of four fields, a conſiderable quantity of meadow ground, well ſupplied with water, a good bearing orchard and ground for ſpring grain; the remainder well timbered; on which is erected a two ſtory ſquare-log houſe, with a cellar under, a well of good water at the door, a barn, with ſtabling and cow-yard; a cooper's ſhop, with ſundry tools and cooper's ſtuff; a variety of houſhold furniture and farming utenſils, too tedious to mention. Alſo horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine. The vendue is intended to begin at ten o' clock ſaid day, where attendance and the conditions, which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, ſhall be made known by the owner. AMBROSE TAYLOR. ¶

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on the 18th of October inſtant,

THE two following plantations, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in Cheſter county; the two ſaid plantations join each other, lying on the road leading from the Red Lion to the Plough and Harrow; there are on the firſt mentioned place, a good dwelling-houſe with a ſtone gable, a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, a good barn and ſheds, and an extraordinary good apple orchard, and other fruit trees; the ſaid plantation contains 160 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and more part made; the upland good for grain, and all in good repair. The other plantation is all in good repair, with a log dwelling-houſe and kitchen adjoining, a good ſhop, fit for any tradeſman, a good barn, with a good ſtone ſpring-houſe and a never-failing ſpring, and a good ſtill-houſe with three ſtills, one contains 190 gallons, new laſt fall; one 68, and the other 38 gallons; a good quantity of good meadow, and more part made, a good apple orchard; the land good for grain, contains 165 acres, and will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; the woodland well timbered; the payment made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given, by JAMES BATTEN.

N. B. The vendue to begin at one o' clock on ſaid day, at the dwelling-houſe of ſaid Batten, living on the premiſes, who will ſhew them to any that may apply. ¶

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 22d day of October inſtant,

A TRACT of good LAND, ſituate in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 100 acres, above one half woodland, ſome meadow made, and a great deal more may be made, and watered with good ſtreams of water, and a ſmall orchard. The great road from the Great Valley to Darby, and from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, runs thro' the premiſes. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe ſhall be furniſhed with houſe-room adjoining while he is building.----Alſo one other piece of LAND, 20 or 30 acres as the purchaſer pleaſes, ſituated as above, and more than one half woodland; there are on the premiſes a log houſe with a ſtone chimney, and ſome good meadow cleared and watered, and more may be made. Perſons inclining to view the land before the day of ſale may ſee it by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, about one mile from Newtown-Square Tavern. At the ſame time will be ſold, horſes fit for the draught or ſaddle, ſome young unbroke creatures, and mares with foal; alſo a mill to clean wheat. † RICHARD FAWKES.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 31ſt day of this inſt. October, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN LOT of good GROUND, containing about ten acres, ſituate in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Great-Valley to Cheſter and Darby, and another leading to Concord and the new Lancaſter road, they all interſect in in the ſaid piece of ground; one half woodland.

Likewiſe one other piece of land, between 20 and 30 acres, on the road leading from Goſhen to Philadelphia, well watered, and about three acres of meadow and five of woodland well timbered. Any perſon inclining to view either of them, before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and be informed of the terms by

† JOSEPH JAMES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A SCHOOL for the inſtruction of YOUTH is now opened by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, where is taught Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants Accompts, or the Italian Method of Book-Keeping, Euclid's Elements, Menſuration of Superficies and Solids, Navigation, Surveying of Land in Theory and Practice, Altimetry, or the taking of Heights; Longimetry, or the taking of Diſtances; Gauging, Algebra, and other Branches of the Mathematics.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who pleaſe to favour him with the inſtruction of their children, may rely on his aſſiduity and care in endeavouring to diſcharge the important truſt repoſed in him; and a ſtrict regard will be had to their morals. MARTIN EVANS. ¶

N. B. A Night School is alſo opened by him at the ſame place, for the conveniency of thoſe who cannot attend the Day School.

Grown perſons, who ſtand in need of any of the above branches, and are willing to retrieve their loſs of time, will find their account by applying to ſaid Evans, who will ſpare no pains to make them perfect.

Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, September 30, 1776.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the tenth of this inſtant, an Iriſh indented ſervant woman, named Margaret Qwings, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; ſhe is a fat, luſty, freſh coloured perſon, and thought to be with child. She ſtole, and took with her, ſundry wearing apparel, a common linen ſheet, marked I. E. a pillow caſe, and other things not particularly known. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings her home, together with what ſhe ſtole, ſhall be entitled to Sixpence reward. JOSEPH BENTLEY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A MULATTOE SLAVE, about 30 years of age, underſtands all plantation buſineſs, and is handy to mend any thing that breaks, or hoop a tub, &c. upon occaſion, or do any thing in the houſe; he is a healthy able-bodied fellow, and very ſuitable for a Farmer. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

I S W A N T E D,

A LAD of about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Trade of LOAF BREAD BAKING. Any LAD that is deſirous to learn the Trade, may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by

J. NORMAN, Printſeller and Engraver, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A MAP of the preſent Seat of War,

with the Harbours of New-York and Perth-Amboy.

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1776.

IF MARY ANN HARRISON, whoſe Maiden Name is GUITAR, late of this City, but ſuppoſed to have gone in the Country to Service, will return and enquire at Chriſtopher Carren's, Taylor, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, ſhe may hear of a Sum of Money being left her by her Huſband, JOHN HARRISON, now going another Voyage to the Weſt-Indies. §

WENT out of the ſtable yard, 27th of Ninth-Month, 1776, a ſmall brown COW, near three years old, ſome white about her head, part of her tail was lately cut off by ſome wicked body, ſhe gave a good deal of milk. Theſe are to requeſt all Tanners to take notice of ſuch a hide, if offered for ſale, or if ſhe may come to any body's place, any one giving information where ſhe is, ſhall be well rewarded by ISAAC ZANE.

FOUND, the 21ſt of September ult. on Lancaſter road, between the 4 and 5 mile ſtones, a Bundle of Womens Clothes, tied up in a check handkerchief. Whoever can deſcribe the ſaid Bundle and Clothes therein contained, muſt for further information enquire of the PRINTERS, and ſhall have their property again, after paying reaſonable charges.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Matthew Smith's company, Sept. 28, 1776, from Princeton, a certain *James Mellone*, about 50 years of age, a dark looking fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wears a brown hunting ſhirt and trowſers, without fringe, an old felt hat, old ſhoes; brown hair, hollow eyes, has been fighting, and has a black eye. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter, ſo that he may be brought to the regiment at Kingſbridge, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ MICHAEL SIMPSON, Lieut.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Samuel Hines's company, of the firſt battalion of flying camp, of Philadelphia county, commanded by Colonel John Moore, two ſoldiers, viz. *William Bell*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow; had on, when he deſerted, a white hunting ſhirt and trowſers; he was enliſted out of Captain Mercer's company of the Lancaſter county militia, and it is probable he will try to get to Lancaſter county. And *John Cooper*, a middle aged man, about 5 feet 7 inches high; his clothes not remembered; he has a ſcar above one of his eyes, is very talkative, has been in the ſervice nine months at Boſton. Whoever ſecures the ſaid deſerters, and ſends them to the company at Perth-Amboy, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL HINES, Captain.

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Benjamin Wallace's company of the flying camp, belonging to Col. William Montgomery's battalion, ſix men, viz. *William Clouds*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a well countenanced fellow; had on, when he deſerted, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and a coarſe white ſhirt, with a red under jacket; deſerted in Amboy, where he had a woman or wife who it is ſuppoſed concealed him until we marched; he deſerted about the 29th of Auguſt laſt. *Edward Mealy*, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a down ill-looking villain, very apt to get drunk, and very abuſive when ſo; deſerted at Fort Conſtitution the 19th of Sept. laſt; he wore a long white coloured coat, with black pluſh breeches, tore between the legs; has but few clothes with him; he is a native of Ireland by the brogue on his tongue. *James Hamilton*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, born in Ireland, a chunky fellow, wears his hair tied behind; deſerted from Fort Conſtitution about the 20th of Sept. laſt; had on a brown regimental coat, with green velvet facings, which formerly belonged to his maſter's ſon, and is ſomething too large for him; he ſerved his time with Robert Kelly, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, where he enliſted; he was charged with being light fingered, which made him diſappear before brought to juſtice. *Daniel Grant*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a down looking fellow, and a caſt in one of his eyes, about 17 or 18 years of age; ſerved his time in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, with Charles Campbell; he wore a black hunting ſhirt and trowſers; it is ſuppoſed he has made towards home; he is this country born, and has an uncle in Philadelphia. *William Marſhall*, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, born in Ireland; ſerved his time with John Jack, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, and went in company with the above *Grant*; he had a blue body coat, under jacket, and white tow trowſers, and half-worn ſhoes; has red hair, and a great impediment in his ſpeech; enliſted in Weſt-Caln townſhip, and deſerted at Fort Conſtitution; he took a muſket belonging to his maſter with him, and ſome ammunition which he ſtole. *James Fitze*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; this country born, by trade a blackſmith; enliſted in Amboy, and deſerted at Fort Conſtitution; is a wicked ſurly fellow, and very artful, and will make his eſcape if taken, without particular care being taken of him; it is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Doe-Run, in Cheſter county, as he came from thence; had on, and took with him, a green hunting ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes, with braſs buckles; it is ſuppoſed he will get his clothes altered, as he had ſome money with him. Whoever ſecures the ſaid deſerters, and lodges them in Philadelphia goal, or delivers them to their ſaid Captain, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Pounds for each, paid by

BENJAMIN WALLACE, Captain.

NEW-JERSEY.

SPEECH *of his Excellency* WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, *Eſquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of* NEW-JERSEY, *and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary of the ſame:*

To the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY of the ſaid State, at a Seſſion of General Aſſembly at Princeton.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Aſſembly,

CONSIDERING how long the hand of oppreſſion had been ſtretched out againſt us, while the moſt aſſiduous applications for redreſs were either totally diſregarded or treated with inſult:—How long the ſyſtem of deſpotiſm concerted for our ruin had been inſidiouſly purſued, and was at length attempted to be enforced by the violence of war; reaſon and conſcience muſt have approved the meaſure had we ſooner abjured that allegiance, from which, not only by the denial of protection, but the hoſtile aſſaults on our perſons and properties, we were clearly abſolved. It may, however, afford ſome conſolation to every man duly regardful of the convictions of his own mind, and the honour and reputation of his country, that America deferred this important ſtep till the deciſive alternative of abſolute ſubmiſſion or utter deſtruction, announced by a numerous fleet and army, had extinguiſhed all hope of obtaining juſtice; and the whole continent, ſave a few ſelf-intereſted individuals, were unanimous in the ſeparation. In a word, till the moſt ſcrupulous conſcience could, on the matureſt reflection, find itſelf juſtified before God and Man, in renouncing thoſe tyrants, who, after having ravaged a great part of *Aſia*, and diſſipated in venality and riot the treaſures extorted from its innocent inhabitants by the hand of rapine and blood, finally meant to prolong their luxury and corruption by appropriating to themſelves the hard-earned competence of the *American* world.

Thus conſtrained to aſſert our own Independence, and diſſolve all political connection with a nation inſatiate with plunder, and deaf to the voice of reaſon, of juſtice and humanity, the late "Repreſentatives of the Colony "of New-Jerſey, in Congreſs aſſembled, did, purſuant "to the advice of the Honourable the Continental Con"greſs, the ſupreme Council of the American Colonies, "agree upon the form of a Conſtitution;" which, by tacit acquieſcence and open approbation, hath ſince received the aſſent and concurrence of the good people of this State, to whoſe conſideration it was for that purpoſe ſubmitted. Agreeable to this Conſtitution, you, Gentlemen, have been choſen the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of this State; and being jointly met, have, in farther purſuance of it, proceeded to the choice of a Governor.

Having conferred that honour upon one who feels himſelf very unequal to the taſk, but at the ſame time upon one, who, having during the whole conteſt taken an active part in oppoſing the meditated bondage, now diſdains, in its moſt perilous period, to ſhrink from a ſtation which muſt render him peculiarly obnoxious to the common enemy; he can with great ſincerity aſſure you, that it ſhall be his conſtant endeavour faithfully to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in him.

He is moreover confident, that how greatly ſoever you may find yourſelves deceived in the favourable opinion you may have been pleaſed to entertain of his abilities, he will never give you any reaſon to call in queſtion the rectitude of his intentions.

Gentlemen,

In the preſent ſituation of affairs, it is abſolutely neceſſary to turn our firſt attention to the operations of war.

The pay of our militia lately called out for the defence of New-York (which has acquired ſignal renown by the ſpirit and alacrity with which it engaged in the common cauſe) admits of no delay.

That of half our Militia now on duty, will be due in a few days.

Some farther regulations reſpecting the better ordering the Militia merit your ſpeedy attention.

A law for regulating the impreſſing of ſuch articles as the exigencies of the ſervice may require, is of great importance.

No allowance having been made for the provender of the light horſe when in actual ſervice, and it being impoſſible from their perpetual change of ſtation, and being frequently employed as expreſſes, for the Commiſſaries to provide them, it is reaſonable the men ſhould be allowed an equivalent for keeping their horſes themſelves.

The fixing the ſeat of government in ſome convenient and plentiful part of the State, calls for your ſeaſonable deliberation.

Such other matters as may occur to me during the Seſſion, and appear more particularly conducive to give vigour the executive branch of the Conſtitution, I ſhall take the liberty to lay before you.

To enable me, Gentlemen, the more ſucceſsfully to execute the arduous office wherewith your unſought and unexpected predilection hath inveſted me, it affects me with ſingular pleaſure to find both Houſes compoſed of the moſt reſpectable characters. This affords a happy preſage of your zeal and unanimity, in promoting the true emolument of that ſtate of which the *uncorrupted* voice of a free people has made you the guardians and protectors. As it is our indiſpenſible duty, may it be our invariable aim, to exhibit to our conſtituents the brighteſt examples of a diſintereſted love for the common weal; and be inflexible in our reſolution to know neither friend nor favorite, whenever his ſolicitations appear incompatible with the general good. In our public capacities we ought to riſe ſuperior to all private attachment or reſentment, and make the intrinſic merit of every candidate

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

In CONVENTION *at* New-Caſtle, *for the* DELAWARE STATE, *begun the 27th day of* Auguſt, 1776, *and continued by adjournment to the 21ſt day of* September *following.*

The oath and affirmation with the declaration taken, made and ſubſcribed by the members reſpectively:

I will to the utmoſt of my power ſupport and maintain the Independence of this State as declared by the Honourable the Continental Congreſs; and I will to the utmoſt of my ability endeavour to form ſuch a ſyſtem of government for the people of this State, as in my opinion may be beſt adapted to promote their happineſs, and ſecure to them the enjoyment of their natural, civil and religious rights and privileges.

I do profeſs faith in God the Father, and in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son, and in the Holy Ghoſt, one God bleſſed for evermore; and I do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament to be given by divine inſpiration.

The CONSTITUTION *or* SYSTEM *of* GOVERNMENT, *agreed to and reſolved upon by the Repreſentatives in full* CONVENTION *of the* DELAWARE STATE, *formerly ſtiled the Government of the Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *upon* Delaware, *the ſaid Repreſentatives being choſen by the Freemen of the ſaid State for that expreſs purpoſe.*

Article 1. THE government of the counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, upon *Delaware*, ſhall hereafter in all public and other writings be called THE DELAWARE STATE.

2. The legiſlature ſhall be formed of two diſtinct branches:—They ſhall meet once or oftener in every year, and ſhall be called The General Aſſembly of Delaware.

3. One of the branches of the legiſlature ſhall be called The Houſe of Aſſembly, and ſhall conſiſt of ſeven Repreſentatives to be choſen for each county annually, of ſuch perſons as are freeholders of the ſame.

4. The other branch ſhall be called The Council, and conſiſt of nine members, three to be choſen for each county at the time of the firſt election of the Aſſembly, who ſhall be freeholders of the county for which they are choſen, and be upwards of twenty-five years of age. At the end of one year after the general election, the Counſellor who had the ſmalleſt number of votes in each county ſhall be diſplaced, and the vacancies thereby occaſioned ſupplied by the freemen of each county chooſing the ſame or another perſon at a new election in manner aforeſaid. At the end of two years after the firſt general election, the Counſellor who ſtood ſecond in number of votes in each county ſhall be diſplaced, and the vacancies thereby occaſioned ſupplied by a new election in manner aforeſaid. And at the end of three years from the firſt general election, the Counſellor who had the greateſt number of votes in each county ſhall be diſplaced, and the vacancies thereby occaſioned ſupplied by a new election in manner aforeſaid. And this rotation of a Counſellor being diſplaced at the end of three years in each county, and his office ſupplied by a new choice, ſhall be continued afterwards in due order annually for ever, whereby, after the firſt general election, a Counſellor will remain in truſt for three years from the time of his being elected, and a Counſellor will be diſplaced and the ſame or another choſen in each county at every election.

5. The right of ſuffrage in the election of members for both Houſes ſhall remain as exerciſed by law at preſent; and each Houſe ſhall chooſe its own Speaker, appoint its own officers, judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, ſettle its own rules of proceedings, and direct writs of election for ſupplying intermediate vacancies. They may alſo ſeverally expel any of their own members for miſbehaviour, but not a ſecond time in the ſame ſeſſions for the ſame offence, if re-elected; and they ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free and independent State.

6. All money-bills for the ſupport of government ſhall originate in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and may be altered, amended or rejected by the legiſlative Council. All other bills and ordinances may take riſe in the Houſe of Aſſembly or legiſlative Council, and may be altered, amended or rejected by either.

7. A Preſident or chief Magiſtrate ſhall be choſen by joint ballot of both Houſes, to be taken in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and the box examined by the Speakers of each Houſe in the preſence of the other members, and in caſe the numbers for the two higheſt in votes ſhould be equal, then the Speaker of the Council ſhall have an additional caſting voice, and the appointment of the perſon who has the majority of votes ſhall be entered at large on the minutes and journals of each Houſe, and a copy thereof on parchment, certified and ſigned by the Speakers reſpectively, and ſealed with the Great Seal of the State, which they are hereby authoriſed to affix, ſhall be delivered to the perſon ſo choſen Preſident; who ſhall continue in that office three years, and until the ſitting of the next General Aſſembly and no longer, nor be eligible until the expiration of three years after he ſhall have been out of that office. An adequate but moderate ſalary ſhall be ſettled on him during his continuance in office.—He may draw for ſuch ſums of money as ſhall be appropriated by the General Aſſembly, and be accountable to them for the ſame.—He may, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the receſs of the General Aſſembly.—He ſhall have the power of granting pardons or reprieves, except where the proſecution ſhall be carried on by the Houſe of Aſſembly, or the law ſhall otherwiſe direct, in which caſes no pardon or reprieve ſhall be granted but by a reſolve of the Houſe of Aſſembly:—And may exerciſe all the other executive powers of government, limited and reſtrained as by this Conſtitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the ſtate. And on his death, inability, or abſence from the ſtate, the Speaker of the Legiſlative Council for the time being ſhall be Vice-Preſident, and in caſe of his death, inability, or abſence from the State, the Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly ſhall have the powers of a Preſident, until a new nomination is made by the General Aſſembly.

8. A privy Council, conſiſting of four members, ſhall be choſen by ballot, two by the Legiſlative Council, and two by the Houſe of Aſſembly: Provided, that no regular officer of the army or navy in the ſervice and pay of the Continent, or of this, or of any other State, ſhall be eligible. And a member of the Legiſlative Council or of the Houſe of Aſſembly being choſen of the Privy Council, and accepting thereof, ſhall thereby loſe his ſeat. Three members ſhall be a quorum, and their advice and proceedings ſhall be entered on record and ſigned by the members preſent (to any part of which any member may enter his diſſent) to be laid before the General Aſſembly when called for by them. Two members ſhall be removed by ballot, one by the Legiſlative Council and one by the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the end of two years, and thoſe who remain the next year after, who ſhall ſeverally be ineligible for the three next years. Theſe vacancies, as well as thoſe occaſioned by death or incapacity, ſhall be ſupplied by new elections in the ſame manner. And this rotation of a Privy Counſellor ſhall be continued afterwards in due order annually for ever. The Preſident may by ſummons convene the Privy Council at any time when the public exigences may require, and at ſuch place as he ſhall think moſt convenient, when and where they are to attend accordingly.

9. The Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Privy Council, may embody the Militia, and act as Captain-General and Commander in Chief of them and the other military force of this State, under the laws of the ſame.

10. Either Houſe of the General Aſſembly may adjourn themſelves reſpectively. The Preſident ſhall not prorogue, adjourn or diſſolve the General Aſſembly, but he may, with the advice of the Privy-Council, or on the application of a majority of either Houſe, call them before the time they ſhall ſtand adjourned, and the two Houſes ſhall always ſit at the ſame time and place, for which purpoſe, immediately after every adjournment, the Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly ſhall give notice to the Speaker of the other Houſe, of the time to which the Houſe of Aſſembly ſtands adjourned.

11. The Delegates for *Delaware* to the Congreſs of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ſhall be choſen annually, or ſuperſeded in the mean time, by joint ballot of both Houſes in the General Aſſembly.

12. The Preſident and General Aſſembly ſhall by joint ballot appoint three Juſtices of the Supreme Court for the State, one of whom ſhall be Chief-Juſtice, and a Judge of Admiralty, and alſo four Juſtices of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans Courts for each county, one of whom in each Court ſhall be ſtiled *Chief Juſtice*, (and in caſe of diviſion on the ballot, the Preſident ſhall have an additional caſting Voice) to be commiſſioned by the Preſident under the Great-Seal, who ſhall continue in office during good behaviour; and during the time the Juſtices of the ſaid Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas remain in office they ſhall hold none other, except in the Militia.—Any one of the Juſtices of either of ſaid Courts ſhall have power, in caſe of the non-coming of his brethren, to open and adjourn the Court. An adequate fixed but moderate ſalary ſhall be ſettled on them, during their continuance in office. The Preſident and Privy-Council ſhall appoint the Secretary, the Attorney-General, Regiſters for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Adminiſtration, Regiſters in Chancery, Clerks of the Courts of Common-Pleas and Orphans Courts, and Clerks of the Peace, who ſhall be commiſſioned as aforeſaid and remain in office during five years, if they behave themſelves well; during which time the ſaid Regiſters in Chancery and Clerks ſhall not be Juſtices of either of the ſaid Courts of which they are officers, but they ſhall have authority to ſign all Writs by them iſſued, and take recognizances of bail. The Juſtices of the Peace ſhall be nominated by the Houſe of Aſſembly, that is to ſay, They ſhall name twenty-four perſons for each county, of whom the Preſident, with the approbation of the Privy-Council, ſhall appoint twelve, who ſhall be commiſſioned as aforeſaid, and continue in office during ſeven years, if they behave themſelves well; and in caſe of vacancies, or if the legiſlature ſhall think proper to increaſe the number, they ſhall be nominated and appointed in like manner. The members of the legiſlative and Privy-Council ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace for the whole State, during their continuance in truſt; and the Juſtices of the Courts of Common Pleas ſhall be Conſervators of the peace in their reſpective counties.

13. The Juſtices of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans Courts ſhall have the power of holding inferior Courts of Chancery as heretofore, unleſs the legiſlature ſhall otherwiſe direct.

14. The Clerks of the Supreme Court ſhall be appointed by the Chief Juſtice thereof, and the Recorders of Deeds by the Juſtices of the Courts of Common Pleas for each county ſeverally, and commiſſioned by the Preſident under the Great Seal, and continue in office five years, if they behave themſelves well.

15. The Sheriffs and Coroners of the reſpective counties ſhall be choſen annually as heretofore; and any perſon having ſerved three years as Sheriff ſhall be ineligible for three years after; and the Preſident and Privy Council ſhall have the appointment of ſuch of the two candidates returned for ſaid offices of Sheriff and Coroner as they ſhall think beſt qualified, in the ſame manner that the Governor heretofore enjoyed this power.

16. The General Aſſembly, by joint ballot, ſhall appoint the Generals and Field Officers, and all other officers in the army or navy of this State. And the Preſident may appoint during pleaſure, until otherwiſe directed by the legiſlature, all neceſſary civil officers not herein before mentioned.

17. There ſhall be an appeal from the Supreme Court of *Delaware* in matters of law and equity to a court of ſeven perſons, to conſiſt of the Preſident for the time being, who ſhall preſide therein, and ſix others, to be appointed, three by the Legiſlative Council, and three by the Houſe of Aſſembly, who ſhall continue in office during good behaviour, and be commiſſioned by the Preſident under the Great Seal; which Court ſhall be ſtiled *The Court of Appeals*, and have all the authority and powers heretofore given by law in the laſt reſort to the King in Council under the old government. The Secretary ſhall be the Clerk of this Court, and vacancies therein occaſioned by death or incapacity ſhall be ſupplied by new elections in manner aforeſaid.

18. The Juſtices of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas, the members of the Privy Council, the Secretary, the Truſtees of the Loan-Office, and Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas, during their continuance in office, and all perſons concerned in any army or navy contracts, ſhall be ineligible to either Houſe of Aſſembly; and any member of either Houſe accepting of any other of the offices herein before mentioned (excepting the office of a Juſtice of the Peace) ſhall have his ſeat thereby vacated, and a new election ſhall be ordered.

19. The Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly ſhall have the power of making the Great Seal of this State, which ſhall be kept by the Preſident, or in his abſence by the Vice-Preſident, to be uſed by them as occaſion may require. It ſhall be called *The Great Seal of the Delaware State*, and ſhall be affixed to all laws and commiſſions.

20. Commiſſions ſhall run in the name of THE DELAWARE STATE, and bear teſt by the Preſident. Writs ſhall run in the ſame manner, and bear teſt in the name of the Chief Juſtices or Juſtice firſt named in the commiſſions for the ſeveral Courts, and be ſealed with the public ſeals of ſuch Courts. Indictments ſhall conclude, againſt the peace and dignity of the State.

21. In caſe of vacancy of the offices above directed to be filled by the Preſident and General Aſſembly, the Preſident and Privy Council may appoint others in their ſtead until there ſhall be a new election.

22. Every perſon, who ſhall be choſen a member of either Houſe, or appointed to any office or place of truſt, before taking his ſeat, or entering upon the execution of his office, ſhall take the following oath or affirmation if conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath, *to wit.*

"I, *A. B.* will bear true allegiance to the Delaware "State, ſubmit to its conſtitution and laws, and do no "act wittingly whereby the freedom thereof may be "prejudiced."

And alſo make and ſubſcribe the following declaration, *to wit.*

"I, *A. B.* do profeſs faith in God the Father, and in "Jeſus Chriſt his only Son, and in the Holy Ghoſt, one "God bleſſed for evermore; and I do acknowledge the "Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament to be "given by divine inſpiration."

And all officers ſhall alſo take an oath of office.

23. The Preſident, when he is out of office, and within eighteen months after, and all others offending againſt the State, either by mal-adminiſtration, corruption or other means, by which the ſafety of the Commonwealth may be endangered, within eighteen months after the offence committed, ſhall be impeachable by the Houſe of Aſſembly before the Legiſlative Council: Such impeachment to be proſecuted by the Attorney General, or ſuch other perſon or perſons as the Houſe of Aſſembly may appoint, according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they ſhall be either for ever diſabled to hold any office under government, or removed from office *pro tempore*, or ſubjected to ſuch pains and penalties as the laws ſhall direct. And all officers ſhall be removed on conviction of miſbehaviour at common law or on impeachment, or upon the addreſs of the General Aſſembly.

24. All Acts of Aſſembly in force in this State on the fifteenth day of *May* laſt (and not hereby altered, or contrary to the reſolutions of Congreſs, or of the late Houſe of Aſſembly of this State) ſhall ſo continue, until altered or repealed by the Legiſlature of this State, unleſs where they are temporary, in which caſe they ſhall expire at the times reſpectively limited for their duration.

25. The common law of England, as well as ſo much of the ſtatute law as have been heretofore adopted in practice in this State, ſhall remain in force, unleſs they ſhall be altered by a future law of the Legiſlature; ſuch parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and privileges contained in this Conſtitution and the Declaration of Rights, &c. agreed to by this Convention.

26. No perſon hereafter imported into this State from Africa ought to be held in ſlavery on any pretence whatever, and no Negro, Indian or Mulatto ſlave ought to be brought into this State for ſale from any part of the world.

27. The firſt election for the General Aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall be held on the twenty-firſt day of October next, at the Court-Houſes in the ſeveral counties, in the manner heretofore uſed in the election of the Aſſembly, except as to the choice of Inſpectors and Aſſeſſors, where Aſſeſſors have not been choſen on the ſixteenth day of September inſtant, which ſhall be made on the morning of the day of election by the electors, inhabitants of the reſpective hundreds in each county:—At which time the Sheriffs and Coroners for the ſaid counties reſpectively are to be elected: And the preſent Sheriffs of the counties of New-Caſtle and Kent may be re-choſen to that office until the firſt day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine; and the preſent Sheriff for the county of Suſſex may be re-choſen to that office until the firſt day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred ſeventy-eight, provided the freemen think proper to re-elect them at every general election; and the preſent Sheriffs and Coroners reſpectively ſhall continue to exerciſe their offices as heretofore, until the Sheriffs and Coroners to be elected on the ſaid twenty-firſt day of October ſhall be commiſſioned and ſworn into office. The members of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly ſhall meet for tranſacting the buſineſs of the State on the twenty-eighth day of October next, and continue in office until the firſt day of October which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven; on which day, and on the firſt day of October in each year for ever after, the Legiſlative Council, Aſſembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, ſhall be choſen by ballot in manner directed by the ſeveral laws of this State for regulating elections of members of Aſſembly and Sheriffs and Coroners, and the General Aſſembly ſhall meet on the twentieth day of the ſame month for the tranſacting the buſineſs of the State; and if any of the ſaid firſt and twentieth days of October ſhould be Sunday, then, and in ſuch caſe, the elections ſhall be held, and the General Aſſembly meet the next day following.

28. To prevent any violence or force being uſed at the ſaid elections, no perſons ſhall come armed to any of them; and no muſter of the militia ſhall be made on that day, nor ſhall any battalion or company give in their votes immediately ſucceeding each other, if any other voter who offers to vote objects thereto; nor ſhall any battalion or company in the pay of the continent, or of this or any other State, be ſuffered to remain at the time and place of holding the ſaid elections, nor within one mile of the ſaid places reſpectively, for twenty-four hours before the opening ſaid elections, nor within twenty-four hours after the ſame are cloſed, ſo as in any manner to impede the freely and conveniently carrying on the ſaid election: Provided always, that every elector may in a peaceable and orderly manner give in his vote on the ſaid day of election.

29. There ſhall be no eſtabliſhment of any one religious ſect in this State in preference to another; and no clergyman or preacher of the goſpel, of any denomination, ſhall be capable of holding any civil office in this State, or of being a member of either of the branches of the legiſlature, while they continue in the exerciſe of the paſtoral function.

30. No article of the declaration of rights and fundamental rules of this State, agreed to by this Convention, nor the firſt, ſecond, fifth (except that part thereof that relates to the right of ſuffrage) twenty-ſixth and twenty-ninth articles of this conſtitution, ought ever to be violated on any pretence whatever. No other parts of this conſtitution ſhall be altered, changed or diminiſhed, without the conſent of five parts in ſeven of the Aſſembly, and ſeven members of the Legiſlative Council.

GEORGE READ, Preſident.

Extract from the Journals,

Atteſt. JAMES BOOTH, Clerk.

This Day is publiſhed, printed and ſold by
R. AITKEN, PRINTER and BOOKSELLER,
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Price One Dollar,
The JOURNALS of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS held at *Philadelphia*, from *January* to *May*, 1776.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) Auguſt 10.

A Declaration being received from the Honourable John Hancock, Eſq; by which it appeared that the Continental Congreſs, in the name, and by the authority of their conſtituents, had declared, that the United Colonies of North-America are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independant States, and abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh crown, his Excellency the Preſident, and the Honourable the Council met in the Council-Chamber, and read the Declaration.—They then proceeded to the ſquare before the Aſſembly Houſe, and read it likewiſe to a great concourſe of people, when the grenadier and light infantry companies fired a general volley. After this, they proceeded in the following proceſſion to Liberty Pole:—The grenadiers in front—The Provoſt Marſhal, on horſe-back, with his ſword drawn—The Secretary with the Declaration—His Excellency the Preſident—The Honourable the Council and gentlemen attending—Then the light infantry, and the reſt of the militia of the town and diſtrict of Savannah. At the Liberty Pole they were met by the Georgia battalion, who, after the reading of the Declaration, diſcharged their field pieces, and fired in platoons. Upon this they proceeded to the battery, at the Truſtees Gardens, where the Declaration was read for the laſt time, and the cannon of the battery diſcharged. His Excellency and Council, Col. Lachlan M'Intoſh, and other gentlemen, with the militia, dined under the cedar trees, and cheerfully drank to the United, Free, and Independant States of America. In the evening the town was illuminated, and there was exhibited a very ſolemn funeral proceſſion, attended by the grenadier and light infantry companies, and other militia, with their drums muffled, and fifes, and a greater number of people than ever appeared on any occaſion before in this province, when George the Third was interred before the court-houſe in the following manner:

"Foraſmuch as George the Third, of Great Britain, hath moſt flagrantly violated his coronation oath, and trampled upon the conſtitution of our country, and the ſacred rights of mankind, we therefore commit his political exiſtence to the ground, corruption to corruption, tyranny to the grave, and oppreſſion to eternal infamy; in ſure and certain hope that he will never obtain a reſurrection to rule again over theſe United States of America; but, my friends and fellow citizens, let us not be ſorry, as men without hope, for TYRANTS that thus depart; rather let us remember America is free and independant, that ſhe is, and will be, with the bleſſing of the Almighty, GREAT among the nations of the earth. Let this encourage us in well doing, to fight for our rights and privileges, for our wives and children, for all that is near and dear to us. May God give us his bleſſing, and let all the people ſay AMEN."

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 27.

Since our laſt two veſſels have arrived at Hampton, one with 800 buſhels of ſalt, the other with 300; and one is juſt come up to Jamestown with 2500 buſhels, and ſome fruit.

A ſmall Baltimore privateer carried into Chingoteague, upon the Eaſtern Shore, the beginning of laſt week, a brig from Jamaica, laden with 400 hogſheads of ſugar, and 140 hogſheads of rum.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.

The privateer General Greene, of Eaſt Greenwich, and the privateer Harlequin, of Baltimore, have taken a Jamaica ſhip of 310 tons, and ſent her into a ſafe port: Her cargo conſiſts of 312 hogſheads of ſugar, 82 puncheons of rum, 36 pipes and 4 hogſheads of Madeira wine, 1800 pounds weight of copper, &c. This ſhip we hear failed in company with a large fleet, convoyed by two men of war, one of which was ſoon to leave them, the other, ſaid to be a dull ſailor, was to proceed with them to Europe.

Laſt Sunday was ſent into Providence by Capt. Munro, the prize ſhip Blaze Caſtle, from Barbados, bound for London, having on board 100 pipes Madeira wine, 120 hogſheads ſugar, 1800 weight whalebone, 120 barrels oil, &c.

Laſt Monday was ſent into this harbour by the Eagle, Captain Paine, a ſhip of 160 tons, from Grenada bound to London, having on board 150 puncheons of rum, 109 hogſheads of ſugar, ſome cotton, &c.

Yeſterday morning a ſloop, laden with dry fiſh, was carried into Salem, by Captain Waters, in the ſchooner Dolphin, mounting only 6 ſwivels.

NEWBURY-PORT, September 27.

Laſt Tueſday was brought in here by the Waſhington privateer, a bark bound to the Weſt-Indies, to fetch ſoldiers for the enemy; ſhe had on board a quantity of proviſions, and a few pieces of cannon.

Yeſterday was carried into Portſmouth, a ſhip of between 2 and 300 tons, laden with about 250 hogſheads of ſugar, 50 of rum, and ſome wine. We alſo hear that a ſchooner of about 90 tons, laden with ſalt, linen and houſhold furniture, was carried into Ipſwich about two days ago.

PROVIDENCE, September 28.

Extract of a letter from Montego-Bay (Jamaica) dated Auguſt 6, found on board a prize ſhip lately captured.

"The confuſion that we have been in here ſince you left the iſland, on account of the ſlaves, prevents my ſending you the articles which you deſired. God knows how the affair will end, for they are daily impeached faſter than they can be taken up; and, what is amazing, none have yet fled to the woods. It is ſaid they have ſent to St. Ann's, to procure a man to command them, who was concerned in the laſt rebellion; but I fancy he will be deterred on hearing of ſo many of their chief officers being taken up. I was obliged to go to Lucea on the firſt information. Two of the maroons were accuſed, but it appears at preſent that only one worthleſs fellow, who never ſtaid at home, and is deteſted by the reſt, has had any knowledge of it, and they wiſh to have him puniſhed, if it can be proved that he has endeavoured to repreſent them as inclined to ſerve the ſlaves. You cannot imagine how it has affected my remittance this year. I expect it will ruin me, as well as ſome other planters; but I have not ſpirits to write any more on the ſubject."

Extract of another letter from Jamaica, dated Hanover-Pariſh, Auguſt 7, 1776.

"The purport of this is to acquaint you, that we are ſtill alive in this pariſh. A moſt horrid conſpiracy had been formed by the Negroes to cut us all off to a man, and even to a white male child; the women were to have been ſpared, to make concubines for the Ethiopeans. Such was their intention, and Sunday, the 21ſt of July, at night, was the time appointed for putting the plot in execution; but Providence was kind enough to order it to be diſcovered the Monday before the 21ſt, ſince which time military duty has been very ſevere. Martial-law has been proclaimed, and every perſon, without exception, is obliged to turn out. There is no intelligence of the Negroes in the other pariſhes having joined them, but ſuppoſe the maſſacre was to have been general throughout the iſland. Scarce any thing is now going on in this pariſh but taking up, trying, hanging, and gibbeting alive, though many have been acquitted. The ſhipping have been laid under an embargo till this day."

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

Monday laſt his Excellency General LEE arrived here from the Southward, and we hear he ſets off this day for the army near New-York.

A letter from Newark, dated October 5, ſays, "That a man who left New-York the night of the 3d informs, that another reinforcement was arrived at Sandy Hook, and that Burgoyne's light-horſe were among them.—Another perſon from Staten Iſland ſays, that there were 2000 Heſſians and 1000 Britiſh troops on that iſland."

By a letter from Boſton, dated Sept. 30. we are informed, that the Conference of the Committee of Congreſs with Lord Howe has eaſed the minds of many people, who now ſee that unconditional ſubmiſſion is aimed at by Britain. Captain Coes, of the Warren privateer, has carried into Newbury-port, or Cape Ann, a very rich prize, laden with ſugar, rum, cotton, plate and money.

A few days ago a man of war, lying between Bohenna's Iſland and the low lands of Haerlem, fired upon the low lands at random to diſperſe our foraging party; it had the effect for that time, but our people have been at it again, and brought off wheat, hay, boards, &c. We are alſo informed, that as Bergen Point was of no real ſervice to us, but the poſſeſſion of it made it neceſſary to keep a large body of men there, which was detrimental to us, it was thought adviſable to evacuate it, which had been done accordingly.—A party of our men went on the night of the 5th inſtant to ſeize one of the enemy's guards at Haerlem, but when they came to the place they found it deſerted.

We hear a large prize ſhip from Jamaica, taken by the General Montgomery privateer of this port, is aſhore on the Croſs Ledge, in our Bay; but it is expected ſhe will be got off, by taking out part of the cargoe.

By a veſſel from Cape Francois we learn, that a French 50 gun ſhip was cruizing off that place to protect the trade; that two prizes had been carried in there and ſold by Captain Monro, of Rhode-Iſland; and that they will not ſuffer the Engliſh men of war to go in there for water.

By Captain Harr, from St. Croix, we learn that ten ſail of veſſels were drove aſhore there in the late hurricane, the beginning of laſt month; but they were all got off again, except three, one of which overſet and filled with water as ſoon as ſhe went aſhore.—On his paſſage he ſaw ſeveral roofs of Negroe-Houſes, and different kinds of wreck floating in the ſea.

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia, Sept. 18.

"Yeſterday a veſſel arrived here from Guadaloupe, by which we learn, that all the veſſels along the coaſt are loſt, beſides 18 ſhips at Point Petre (a very fine harbour) and 52 houſes blown down."

Extract of a Letter from Georgia, dated Auguſt 17.

"A veſſel is juſt arrived from Cape-Francois, loaded with gunpowder, arms, rum and ſugar, and brings a letter to the Preſident from a principal houſe there, informing that they have permiſſion to trade with us, and offering to ſupply any thing that is wanted.

"The Raven, Stanhope, and the Sphynx, Reed, are now at Cockſpur, and receive all Negroes that run away and get to them, whom they ſend to the Weſt-Indies for articles of ſupply."

IN CONGRESS, Auguſt 17, 1776.

The Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the Committee, to whom was referred Brigadier General Wooſter's letter, requeſting an enquiry into his conduct, while he had the honour of commanding the Continental forces in Canada, which was read as follows: "That Brigadier General Wooſter produced copies of a number of letters which paſſed between him and General Schuyler, and of his letters to Congreſs, from which it appears, that he, from time to time, gave ſeaſonable notice of the ſtate of the army under his command, and what ſupplies were, in his opinion, neceſſary to render the enterpriſe ſucceſsful. That a number of officers, and other gentlemen, from Canada, who were acquainted with his conduct there, and who happened occaſionally to be in this city, were examined before the Committee, to which letters, and the minutes of the examination of the witneſſes herewith exhibited, the Committee beg leave to refer the Congreſs for further information; and report as the opinion of the Committee, upon the whole of the evidence that was before them, that nothing cenſurable or blame-worthy appears againſt Brigadier General Wooſter. The report being again read was agreed to.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Oct.* 8, 1776.

This Board, taking into their conſideration the advanced prices of almoſt every neceſſary of life, and upon a proper repreſentation from the CHEVEAUX DE FRIZE PILOTS, reſpecting their ſituation, *Do hereby Reſolve*, That the ſaid Pilots, in addition to their pay from this State, be allowed, from the date hereof, FIVE SHILLINGS PER FOOT for every veſſel they conduct thro' the Cheveaux de Frize, to or from Cheſter, to be paid by the Captains or Owners of ſuch veſſels.

Extract from the Minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COMMITTEE, *Oct.* 5.

The inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia are hereby acquainted, that each townſhip in the ſaid county is, by the allotment of the City Committee, entitled to the proportion of between nine and ten buſhels of the Salt belonging to Joſhua Fiſher and Sons, and Joſeph Shewel, at the moderate prices of Three Shillings for the fine, and Seven and Sixpence for the courſe, per buſhel. It is requeſted that the County Committee-man of each townſhip will attend at the Coneſtogoe Waggon, on Friday, the 18th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the proportion allotted to his townſhip; and it is alſo expected that thoſe townſhips, where no Committee-man has hitherto been choſen, will appoint proper perſons to give their attendance at the ſame time and place, for the like purpoſe. Should any townſhip neglect applying on that day, its proportion will be divided among the reſt.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AS too great a number of the members of this State are the avowed votaries of *ſubmiſſion to higher powers* on any terms, and as thoſe weak people perſuade themſelves that the exerciſe of this chriſtian virtue, as they eſteem it, would reſtore them again to tranquility and happineſs; I beg leave to make a few obſervations on the declaration which ſome of theſe peaceable men, and all the avowed abettors of *unconditional ſubjugation*, would hold out as the *olive branch*, which nothing but the moſt deſperate madneſs can tempt us to refuſe.

And firſt I would enquire what is this conſtitutional government that our wicked Congreſs ſo obſtinately oppoſe? Do not the king and his miniſters, and that by the authority of an act of parliament, declare, that they, with the advice and conſent of people, with whom we have no more political connection than with the Siberians, have and ever had a right to make and execute laws for us in all caſes whatſoever?

2. Does returning to our allegiance mean any thing leſs than the acknowledgment of this right in the king, his miniſters, and obſequious parliament?

3. Does not the admiſſion of this principle form a *new conſtitution*, entirely ſubverſive of the *conſtitution* which, even the people called Quakers, have ever moſt ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to ſupport, and which alone can ſecure us the enjoyment of any thing, the privilege, nay the unalienable right of having a free, a full and unbiaſſed repreſentative voice in the body that makes our laws.

If any one can ſhew me that a cloſure with R. and W. Howe's propoſal does not imply the above acknowledgment and reſignation, I will allow myſelf to have been hitherto miſguided; but if abſolute power to make, reviſe, repeal or confirm laws, binding on us in all caſes whatſoever, is to be acknowledged to reſide in any body of men, in which the whole body of the American States have no more weight or influence than the crew of a veſſel which might be ſtranded on a maroon iſland, I know nothing of *the true principles of the conſtitution*.

DEMOPHILUS.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

IN the ſpeech of his Excellency Governor Livingſton, there is a paſſage which ought to be printed in letters of gold, that it might engage the attention of the moſt heedleſs American: The paſſage I mean is as follows—*The moſt ſcrupulous conſcience could, on the matureſt reflection, find itſelf juſtified before God and man, in renouncing thoſe tyrants, who, after having ravaged a great part of Aſia, and diſſipated in venality and riot the treaſures extorted from its innocent inhabitants by the hand of rapine and blood, finally meant to prolong their luxury and corruption, by appropriating to themſelves the hard-earned competence of the American world:* This obſervation is true as the voice of truth itſelf; it is highly important. May it make a laſting impreſſion on the mind of every one who wiſhes well to mankind. R.

THE RECORDER of DEEDS, for the City and County of Philadelphia, hath now in his Poſſeſſion a Number of old Deeds, for Premiſes ſituate in ſeveral Parts of the Province of Pennſylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware and New Jerſey; the Perſons who are entitled thereto may have them, on producing proper Vouchers and Payment of Fees. §

OFFICE *for the Sale of* REAL-ESTATES.

SUNDRY valuable LOTS, in and about this City, are to be ſold for CASH; they are moſtly in the beſt Situations for Improvement, either in a mercantile Way, or for the Reſidence of Gentlemen and Tradeſmen, apply to

MATTHEW CLARKSON, or
¶ EDWARD BONSALL.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near 10 acres, very pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated for a Gentleman's country ſeat, or retirement from buſineſs, on the main ſtreet of Germantown, adjoining the lots of Meſſieurs John Bringhurſt, Coachmaker, and Chriſtopher Sower, Printer; it has a fine level front of 161 feet or more, on which is a very good garden; the dwelling-houſe ſtands 80 feet back from the ſtreet, is built of ſtone, 54 feet wide, with 4 rooms and a very large entry, 2 cellars, one new built kitchen, the whole houſe was rebuilt in the beſt manner laſt year, at the front of the houſe is a well of excellent never-failing water, with a new pump in it, and another good drawing well in the yard, a good barn and ſtabling for 6 creatures, and a ſtrong ſtone building fit for any uſe; there is alſo on the premiſes a good orchard of two acres, with the beſt apple, pear, and other fruit trees; ſeveral acres of rich, arable land, quite level, ſo that the manure cannot be waſhed away; a meadow of about one acre, through which runs a ſtrong ſtream of water, ſome woodland for poſts and rails, and a good ſtone quarry. It is part of the land commonly called the Frankford Company Lands; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of Five Shillings, which may be redeemed with Five or Six Pounds. For terms, apply to the owner, ANTHONY STIEMER, in Philadelphia, Second-ſtreet, between Vine and Race-ſtreets, near Coats's-alley; or CHRISTOPHER SOWER, in Germantown. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

WAS LOST, out of Mr. Shewell's Dock, the 19th of September, at night, a LONG-BOAT, with a ſmall YAUL faſt to her, both payed with turpentine; the Long-boat had about four fathom of four inch rope in her, and a ſmall piece of her ſtarboard bow ſtove, with no thaughts; the Yaul had in the fore and after thaughts, with a ſquarer ſtern than common, about ten feet keel. Whoever takes up ſaid Boats, and delivers them to BOWYER BROOKE, Boat-builder, near Race-ſtreet wharff, ſhall have the above reward, or 12/6 for the Long-boat, and 7/6 for the Yaul. ‡

Philadelphia, October 5, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WENT *away yeſterday evening, a young Negroe woman, named* BET, *of middling ſtature, fat and likely; ſhe had on a blue ſhaloon jacket and petticoat, white linen handkerchief and apron, black leather high-heeled ſhoes ſilver buckles, and blue worſted ſtockings, with clocks; ſhe took with her a new check black and yellow ſtuff jacket and petticoat, a white jacket and petticoat, a blue and white ſtamped cotton ditto, with ſundry other clothes, and has had her ears bored for ear-rings. The ſaid Negroe belongs to a gentleman of Maryland, and it is ſuppoſed ſhe is concealed in this city. Whoever brings her to me, at the ſign of the Blue-ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.*

‡ *MICHAEL CLARK.*

Philadelphia, Tenth-Month 4, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of laſt month, a Mulattoe ſervant man, named CHARLES CASE, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and about 25 or 26 years of age, well made, when in haſte to ſpeak ſtammers; had on a felt hat, old homeſpun ſhirt, patched, a ſtriped jacket, without ſleeves, new homeſpun trowſers, one leg of which has been pieced near the bottom, a pair of blue and white cotton ſtockings; he ſtole 45 ſhillings, and has bought a new check ſhirt and a new pair of ſhoes, and will perhaps lay out the reſt for ſmall trifles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

N. B. It is likely that he will get a paſs forged as he has done time paſt. The reaſon of his being a ſervant is his repeated theſts, though he declared to me that it was ſickneſs ‡

Lower-Dublin, Philadelphia County, Auguſt 20, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a red roan HORSE, natural pacer, carries low, about 15 years old, unſhod, 15 hands high, in pretty good order, and is a horſe of dull ſpirits. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; or Forty Shillings for the horſe only; paid by

‡ SAMUEL JONES.

for an office our ſole rule for his promotion. Let us, Gentlemen, both by precept and practice, encourage a ſpirit of œconomy, induſtry and patriotiſm; and that public integrity and righteouſneſs which cannot fail to *exalt a nation*; ſetting our faces at the ſame time like a flint againſt that diſſoluteneſs of manners and political corruption, which will ever be *the reproach of any people*. May the foundation of our infant ſtate be laid in virtue and the fear of God, and the ſuperſtructure will riſe glorious and endure for ages. Then may we humbly expect the bleſſing of **the Moſt High, who* DIVIDES *to the nations their inheritance, and* SEPARATES *the ſons of* ADAM. In fine, Gentlemen, while we are applauded by the whole impartial world for demoliſhing the *old* fabric, rotten and ruinous as it was, let us unitedly ſtrive to approve ourſelves maſter builders, by giving beauty, ſtrength and ſtability to the *new*.

WILL. LIVINGSTON.

Princeton,
Sept. 11, 1776.

* *Deut.* xxxii. 8.

To his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, *Eſq; Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of New-Jerſey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame,*

The ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the ſaid State.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, the Council of the State of New-Jerſey, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to the Government, and to return you our moſt cordial thanks for your truly patriotic ſpeech.

The impartial and diſintereſted part of the world will agree with your Excellency, that the ſeparation of America from Great-Britain is fully juſtifiable before God and man: A ſeparation at once expedient, inevitable, and eſſentially neceſſary to our very exiſtence as freemen. America, indeed, was compelled to break off all union with a nation, which, contaminated with luxury, and inſatiate with plunder, had concerted a ſyſtem of deſpotiſm for her ruin. All America regrets the neceſſity, at the ſame time that all America applauds the rectitude and ſpirit of the meaſure. The Britiſh nation too, if not totally immerſed in venality and corruption, muſt applaud an action, which accords ſo eminently with the true ſpirit of their own conſtitution: An action, that owes its birth to the ſame principle which was ſo ſignally diſplayed in the memorable revolution. What, however, is peculiarly worthy of remark in the progreſs of the preſent conteſt is, that wonderful preparation of circumſtances, and ſingular combination of cauſes, which gradually brought on the ſeparation, and diſpoſed the minds of men for an event ſo truly important.

The Conſtitution framed by the late Convention, although not entirely perfect, has, however, equitably and juſtly decided on moſt of the principal points whereon the happineſs of this ſociety depends; and therefore hath met with general approbation. Upon ſo reſpectable and honourable a bottom the preſent Legiſlature is founded; which, in the moſt unbiaſſed manner, hath choſen your Excellency to preſide over the State, and, by that choice, hath at this perilous period clearly ſhewn how much they admire your virtues, and what confidence they repoſe in your abilities.

The ſeveral important matters recommended by your Excellency merit our ſerious and deliberate conſideration; and, in conjunction with the General Aſſembly, we ſhall take ſuch ſteps, and paſs ſuch laws, as may appear moſt conducive to the public weal.

We join your Excellency in ſentiment as to the diſintereſtedneſs and integrity ſo indiſpenſibly requiſite in all our proceedings. Certainly, as public men, we are to know neither friend nor favourite, fear nor reſentment.—Senſible that, eſpecially in the infancy of our civil inſtitution, much depends upon the ſelection of proper perſons to occupy the various departments in the State, your Excellency may be aſſured that we ſhall be particularly cautious in our choice. Stationed as we are, the guardians and protectors of the State, the general good ſhould be the ſole object of our attention, and of courſe, in the appointment of officers, intrinſic merit ſhould be the ſole rule of promotion. Theſe, Sir, were the conſiderations which influenced us in the appointment of ſuch officers as have been already elected, and we truſt will continue to be the rule of our conduct.

No time ever required more œconomy, induſtry, patriotiſm, purity of manners, and true devotion, than the preſent; and the experience of all ages, with the recent example of Great Britain, hath effectually taught us, how eſſentially neceſſary it is to the weal of the State to inculcate theſe excellent qualifications, both by precept and example.

By Order of the Houſe,
JOHN STEVENS, V. P.

Princeton, Sept. 28, 1776.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to make the following REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am greatly obliged to you for your kind congratulation on my appointment to the Government; and for the favourable ſentiments you are pleaſed to expreſs concerning me.----As every office is only honourable in proportion to the public good it enables the perſon ſuſtaining it to do, and the officer himſelf in proportion to the good he actually does, I can aſſure you that the reflection of having promoted the true intereſt of this ſtate, to the extent of my wiſhes and of your expectation, will afford me more ſolid ſatisfaction than can reſult from any external ſplendor, or the moſt illuſtrious titles.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, out of the houſe of Alexander Dearſert, on the 23d day of September laſt, the following articles, viz. One beaver hat, about half-worn, a lead coloured coat, newly turned, and jacket, one pair of ſnuff coloured velvet breeches, one pair of linen trowſers, one pair of blue ribbed ſtockings, one pair of ſilver buckles, old faſhion, one pair of ſhoes, one ſilk handkerchief, a ſmall looking-glaſs, with a red frame, 3 ſilver tea-ſpoons, marked A.D.E. with the ſterling ſtamp on them. Whoever takes up the goods and thief, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for either goods or thief, paid by ALEXANDER DEARSERT, in Rapho townſhip, Lancaſter county.

N.B. The above goods are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by an elderly man, of a ſmall ſtature, with light coloured clothes. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at George Grey's Ferry, in Kingſeſs, a black STRAY MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, low in fleſh, appears pretty old, has two white ſpots on each ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN MATZINGER.

Lancaſter Coal, September 30, 1776.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, a certain Negroe man, who calls himſelf *William*, and ſays he is the property of Mr. John Coxon, of Frederick county, Maryland. Alſo a certain *John Brown*, alias *Henry France-Nible*, ſuppoſed to be a runaway ſervant from Mr. Amor Grubb, by whom he is particularly deſcribed in his advertiſement. And a certain *Benjamin Simmons*, who confeſſes himſelf a ſervant to Thomas Owings, in Baltimore county, Maryland, by whom he has been advertiſed the 19th inſtant. The reſpective maſters of the ſaid ſervants, and Negroe, are deſired to come, in three weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will then be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ PETER RIBLET, Goaler.

To be ſold by public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 9th of October, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe,

A CERTAIN lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in this city, being 25 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 124 feet in depth. And on Saturday, the 12th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold, at the Sign of the Mermaid, in Kenſington, 15 lots of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, agreeable to a plan to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe and at the place of ſale, viz. Four lots, 19½ feet front each, on a ſtreet 50 feet wide, called Queen-ſtreet, and about 82 feet deep; five lots, 20 feet front each, on a ſtreet 30 feet wide, called Biſhop-ſtreet, and 78 feet deep; four lots, 19½ feet front each, on a ſtreet 52 feet wide, called Union-ſtreet; one water lot, 78 feet front on Union-ſtreet, and extending in depth to low-water mark; alſo one lot, ſituate on Marlborough-ſtreet, between Queen-ſtreet and the river Delaware, being 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 100 feet deep. All the ſaid lots are clear of groundrent; late the eſtate of Joſeph Watkins, ſen. deceaſed. JOSEPH WATKINS, JAMES WATKINS, and SAMUEL DAVIS, Executors.

*** *If the weather ſhould prove unfavourable the ſale will begin on the next fair day.* ¶

Middletown townſhip, Cumberland county, Sept. 25, 1776.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Robert Callender, late of the townſhip aforeſaid, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid as ſoon as poſſible; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note or otherwiſe, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Robert Callender, deceaſed, about 1200 acres of excellent limeſtone land, ſituate in Eaſt-Pennſborough townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, about 10 miles Eaſtward of Carliſle, on the gread road leading from Harris's Ferry to the ſaid town of Carliſle, whereon are erected and built, an excellent merchant-mill and ſaw-mill adjacent, both in very good repair, and now in the tenure of Mr. Francis Silver, on a never-failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Silver's Spring, which abounds with the fineſt of trout, the head of ſaid ſpring being not a mile diſtant from the ſaid mills, in a plentiful country for wheat and all kinds of grain; the mill-houſe is built of limeſtone, two ſtories high, and has in it two pair of ſtones, 3 boulting reels and hoiſting works, all which go by water, together with a new two ſtory dwelling-houſe and ſtone barn, now with part of the land in the tenure of John M'Curdy, who keeps a public houſe of entertainment, for which buſineſs it is moſt advantageouſly ſituated. Alſo one other two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and frame barn, which is, with another part of the ſaid land, in the tenure of another perſon. This tract may be conveniently divided into three plantations, each getting a ſufficiency of water and timber, and ſufficient ground to turn into meadow. Several other very valuable tracts of land, in the ſame neighbourhood, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, are alſo to be ſold, together with a number of tracts of very valuable unimproved land in the counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland. Any perſon or perſons, therefore, inclining to purchaſe any of ſaid lands, may apply to Mr. Francis Silver, who will ſhew the boundaries of the firſt mentioned tract, and for terms of ſale of the whole, to the Subſcribers, who will make indiſputable titles, and treat with any perſon or perſons who may incline to rent the plantation whereon the ſaid Robert Callender lately lived, together with the excellent merchant-mill and ſaw-mill thereon erected; the whole of which are in good repair, and may be entered on at any time.

And on the 29th of October will be ſold by public vendue, on the laſt mentioned premiſes, ſeveral very valuable Negroe ſlaves, viz. two men, a woman, and ſeveral male and female children; alſo all the farming utenſils and live ſtock, conſiſting of very valuable working horſes, mares and colts; a large number of horned cattle, ſheep and ſwine; at which time and place attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by FRANCES CALLENDER, Executrix; WILLIAM NIEL, WILLIAM IRVINE, and MATTHIAS SLOUGH, Executors. §

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, the 24th day of this inſtant October,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter, containing 120 acres of LAND, very pleaſantly ſituated, and in a very healthy part of the country; there are on the premiſes three ſeparate dwelling-houſes, a new ſtone barn, 45 feet by 25, a ſtable, cart-houſe, hay-loft and hog-houſe, all of ſtone, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water; there is a good advantage of erecting any kind of water-works on the premiſes, as Ridley Creek runs a conſiderable diſtance through the land; there is a conſiderable quantity of meadow made and well watered, and more may be made, and all well watered by laſting ſtreams; the plowland is very good for grain and paſture, the woodland well timbered; there is a young bearing orchard, of near 400 trees, of very good fruit of different kinds; the whole in good repair. Thoſe that have a mind to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, will be ſhown by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The title is indiſputably good, and the conditions of payment will be made known at the time of ſale, by

† JOHN BRIGGS.

To be SOLD by public SALE, on Thurſday, the 24th of October next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

THAT *noted TAVERN, called the Fox Chace, being on a Croſs Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, Darby, Cheſter and Brandywine, in the townſhip of Haverford, Cheſter county, about 10 miles from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the lands of Meſſieurs Samuel and Charles Humphreys, Moſes Parker, and others, containing about 60 or 70 acres, more or leſs, to be ſurveyed after it is ſold, about 18 or 20 acres of which are well timbered, and the reſt cleared, with all the improvements thereunto belonging; it is now in the tenure and under a leaſe to the Widow Coats, which will expire the 10th of April next, at 36l. per annum. Whoever inclines to view the place before the day of ſale, will pleaſe to apply to Nicholas Pechin, adjoining ſaid place. The conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by* NICHOLAS PECHIN, CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, *and* MARTIN MILLER, *Adminiſtrators.*

STRAYED away, on the 25th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Frankford, near Philadelphia, a brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, well ſhod before, neither brand nor natural mark remembered, except a few white hairs in her forehead; ſhe is a natural pacer, though trots ſome times out of hand, has a ſwitch tail, and is trimmed under the bridle. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid mare, and ſecure her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSHUA GIBSON. §

Philadelphia, September 21, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the beginning of laſt month, a Scotch ſervant lad, named JAMES HAY, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, dark brown hair, and generally wears it tied, is much pitted with the ſmall pox, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, a green cloth coat, brown check linen waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in the workhouſe of this city, ſhall have the above reward. GEORGE MIFFLIN. ¶

TWENTY-TWO POUNDS Reward.

THE Wardens of the City do hereby promiſe a Reward of *Twenty-two Pounds*, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make Diſcovery to them, by whom three of the Public Lamps were broken on Wedneſday Night laſt, and eight others on Saturday Night following.---The above Reward to be paid on Conviction of the Aggreſſors, or *Forty Shillings per* Lamp.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eveſham, in the county of Burlington, on Monday, the 9th of September inſt. a Negroe man, named Moſes, *about 5 feet 4 inches high, a thick ſet fellow; had on, when he went away, a ſhort light coloured coat, with binding of the ſame colour, a pair of ſtrong new ſhoes, with large plated buckles, homeſpun linen trowſers, a black ſtock with ſteel buckle. He alſo ſtole, and took with him, a blue great coat, with white metal buttons; the other part of his clothes not known. As he has been endeavouring to prevail upon the Negroes in this neighbourhood to go with him and join the miniſterial army, it is hoped every lover of his country will endeavour to apprehend ſo daring a villain. Whoever will ſecure him in any goal in this State, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by*

¶ CHARLES READ.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Jacob Humphrey's company, of the firſt battalion of flying camp, of Philadelphia county, commanded by Col. John Moore, two ſoldiers, viz. *James M'Maſters*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a ſtout clumſey fellow, lived in Abington townſhip. And *William M'Maſters*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has a ſcar under his left jaw; they have dark coloured hunting ſhirts, and formerly belonged to Captain Longſtreth's company, ſecond battalion of Philadelphia county militia. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters, and ſends them to their reſpective company at Perth-Amboy, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB HUMPHREY, Captain. ¶

Philadelphia Barracks, Sept. 23, 1776.

DESERTED, laſt night, from Captain HOLMES's company of militia, of the firſt battalion, of Cumberland county, a certain JAMES COLE, about 21 years old, fair hair, about 5 feet 8 inches high, is ſlim made, a good looking lad; had on a hunting ſhirt and leggings, of a light lye colour, a ſtriped jacket, good ſhoes, a ſmall brimmed hat. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may be delivered to his company, now on their way to camp, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.

† ANDREW HOLMES, Captain.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN ROBERTS, near Logan's mill, in Briſtol townſhip, a red COW, with a ſtar between her horns, flanks, feet, and half her tail white. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

Eaſt-Marlborough, Cheſter County, Sept. 18, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, an Iriſh ſervant, named *Nail Carlton*, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, black hair, pretty much marked with the ſmallpox, has a blemiſh on one of his eyes, and a down ill look when ſpoken to; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, an old brown jacket, one ſhirt and two pair of trowſers, one pair wet out of the waſh tub, and it is thought he is barefoot. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CLOUD. ¶

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the evening of the firſt of Auguſt laſt, half a ſett of dark calicoe curtains, two calicoe ſhort gowns, one of which had long ſleeves, ruffled, one ſheet of a ten hundred linen, a lincey check apron, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings, with red clocks, a pair of high heeled ſhoes, alſo a pair of mens ſhoes, one ſhirt and a pair of blue and white ſtriped trowſers, a beaver hat, ſcolloped on the brim; the above goods were ſtolen by a woman that called herſelf Peggy Moor, and ſaid ſhe ſerved her time with one Sleator, a Tavern-keeper; ſhe had on a black calimancoe petticoat, a white ſhort gown, a black bonnet; wants her teeth before, black hair, a little grey; ſhe could ſpeak Dutch and ſaid ſhe had been living with Dutch people. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed woman and goods, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS; and any perſon that can give information of any of the goods, or woman, ſhall be ſufficiently rewarded, by JOSEPH PARK. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Friday, the 6th of September, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pileſgrove, one mile below the mud Meeting-houſe, in Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey, a Mulattoe man, named Peter, *about 35 years of age, from 5 feet 6 to 7 inches high, ſtout and well made, is fond of ſtrong liquor, and when drunk very ſaucy and talks a great deal of his abilities, as a farmer; he formerly lived with David Franks, Eſq; of the city of Philadelphia, and was purchaſed of him about 5 years ago, by his preſent maſter; as he was ſeen going towards Salem, it is probable he may make for Penn's Neck; he had on, and took with him, a light mixed ſuperfine cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a red hair pluſh jacket, a white jacket with a belt before, green calimancoe breeches, a holland ſhirt, 3 ſtocks, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, plain, a pair of light coloured ſilk ditto, a pair of tow trowſers, one red ſpotted and one black ſilk handkerchief, a pair of pumps, one of which is patched on the ſide, ſquare ſilver ſhoe buckles, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, or to* Samuel Purviance *and* Sons, *in Philadelphia.* SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 8th of September inſt. an Engliſh ſervant lad, named Philip Brooks, *17 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, chunky built, black curly hair, and a little hobble in his walk; had on, when he went away, new ſtriped tow trowſers, homeſpun ſhirt, half-worn homeſpun cloth jacket, new felt hat, black ſilk handkerchief, half-worn ſhoes, with old odd buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

§ JOHN OGDEN.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Buck, on Lancaſter road, eleven miles from Philadelphia, an indented ſervant lad, named JAMES MULLIN, between 15 and 16 years of age; had on a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, a wool hat, neither ſhoes nor ſtockings; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his miſtreſs may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. MARY MILLER. ¶

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October 16, 1776. NUMB. 2495.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1776.

THE Committee appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accounts of the Commanding Officers in the different Battalions of Aſſociators in Pennſylvania, for the Wages of Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, Fife-Majors, Drum-Majors, Fifers and Drummers, agreeable to the late Reſolution of Aſſembly, will attend on that Service (to adjuſt the ſaid Accounts and draw Orders on the Provincial Treaſurer for Payment) at the State-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, the 21ſt Day of October next, and will continue from Day to Day (Sunday excepted) until the 2d Day of November incluſive. Thoſe who have ſuch Demands againſt the Public, are deſired to attend within the Time limited as aforeſaid.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the Coffee-Houſe, at Five o'Clock this Afternoon,

A COMMODIOUS LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the North ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, between the Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, nearly oppoſite the Church Burying-ground, containing in breadth on the ſaid Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet 37 feet, and in length 140 feet, to a large Alley called Apple-tree Alley, extending from Fourth to Fifth-ſtreet. There are on the ſaid Lot ſome old buildings, which now lett for £ 42 : 10, per annum; the Lot is clear of groundrent. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes before the ſale, is deſired to apply to the owner, living in Third-ſtreet. JOSEPH WATKINS.

THE CONTRIBUTORS for promoting the Culture of SILK are deſired to meet, at the Houſe of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, on Friday, the firſt Day of November next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem township, Bucks county, about 3 miles from Neſhaminy ferry,

A LIKELY, ſtrong, healthy NEGROE MAN, about 21 years of age, this country born, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, has been bred to farming, which he underſtands well, but rather inclines to take care of horſes, and wait on a gentleman, or to drive a team. JOHN SWIFT.

Williamſburg, October 5, 1776.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. COURT OF ADMIRALTY *of this State, will be* SOLD, *at PUBLIC VENDUE, for ready Money, on Monday, the 21ſt Inſtant, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Watts, *on* Chingoteague,

THE Ship *Caroline*, of *London*, lately made a prize by the *Harlequin* Privateer, Capt. *Woolſey*, of *Baltimore*, with her ſails, rigging and materials, being about 200 tons burthen, Plantation built, about ſix years old, but, having been ſtranded on the coaſt of *England*, has been ſince rebuilt, and her keel, ſtern, ſtern poſt, many of her futtocks and floor-timbers, of *Engliſh* oak, ſhe is ſuppoſed to be equal, if not ſuperior, to a new *American* built veſſel. An inventory of her ſails, rigging and materials, may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's, or on board ſaid ſhip.---At the ſame time will be ſold part of her cargoe, conſiſting of choice MUSCOVADO SUGARS and RUM, ſhipped on board ſaid ſhip from *Jamaica* for the *London* market. And on the following day will commence the ſale of the reſidue of the cargoe, conſiſting of 400 hogſheads of SUGAR, and 117 puncheons of RUM, at *Pitt's* landing, on *Pocomoke* river, in *Cheſapeake* bay, which lies convenient for tranſportation to any Part of *Virginia*, *Maryland* or *Philadelphia* Market, and will continue until the whole is diſpoſed of. 1tw. BEN. POWELL, Marſhal.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the Eighth Day of November next,

A VALUABLE plantation in the townſhip of Goſhen and county of Cheſter, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, both for grain and paſture, with about 70 acres thereof cleared, the remainder exceedingly well timbered, with 10 acres of good meadow, part thereof watered, and the reſt may be watered, and a good thriving orchard, with a good log dwelling-houſe and barn, and other out-houſes; alſo a ſtream of water paſſing through the ſame, with a ſufficient fall for ſome advantageous mill works. The whole in good repair, and the title indiſputable. Any perſon, who has a mind to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on the ſpot,

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, and JOSEPH JOHNSON.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the third day of December next,

A GOOD plantation or tract of LAND, containing 203 acres, ſituate in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, about two miles from Pottſgrove, with a good large ſtone-dwelling-houſe, and a good cellar under the ſame, and a good large ſtone barn and ſtables, ſpring and ſpring-houſe, and other out-houſes; about one half of the land is well timbered, and the other is good corn land; about 15 acres of the beſt watered meadow; a good orchard, with good apple-trees, and about 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground; all in good fence and repair. The ſale to begin the ſame day, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and one of the clock. The conditions to be ſeen at the time and place of ſale, by JOHN BOUGH, and PETER CRUMBACKER, Executors. ¶ 6W,

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 100 and odd acres of LAND, near 50 acres cleared, the remainder well wooded; there are ſix acres of meadow and more may be made; great part of the plowland has been limed; on which are erected a dwelling-houſe, a barn, a milk-houſe, over a conſtant ſpring of water, and a well of good water, having a pump in it, near the door, a young orchard, &c. alſo a griſt and merchant-mill, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of good French burrs, 3 boulting cloths, and hoiſt jack, all which go by water; ſituate in Abington townſhip, 13 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon inclining to view or treat for the premiſes may apply to

¶ ROBERT PAUL.

N. B. The indentures of a Dutch Servant Man, who has near five years to ſerve, to be diſpoſed of. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WOMAN, 26 years of age; ſhe can do all ſorts of out door work, and can ſpin and knit, and is very handy in kitchen work. For further particulars and conditions, enquire of GEORGE HINKLE, in Hinkle-town, Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county. §

The CONSTITUTION *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *as eſtabliſhed by the* GENERAL CONVENTION, *elected for that purpoſe, and held at* Philadelphia, *July* 15, 1776, *and continued by adjournments to September* 28, 1776.

WHEREAS all government ought to be inſtituted and ſupported for the ſecurity and protection of the community as ſuch, and to enable the individuals who compoſe it to enjoy their natural rights, and the other bleſſings which the author of exiſtence has beſtowed upon man; and whenever theſe great ends of government are not obtained, the people have a right, by common conſent, to change it, and take ſuch meaſures as to them may appear neceſſary to promote their ſafety and happineſs. AND WHEREAS the inhabitants of this Commonwealth have, in conſideration of protection only, heretofore acknowledged allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and the ſaid King has not only withdrawn that protection, but commenced and ſtill continues to carry on, with unabated vengeance, a moſt cruel and unjuſt war againſt them, employing therein not only the troops of Great Britain, but foreign mercenaries, ſavages, and ſlaves, for the avowed purpoſe of reducing them to a total and abject ſubmiſſion to the deſpotic domination of the Britiſh Parliament, with many other acts of tyranny (more fully ſet forth in the declaration of Congreſs) whereby all allegiance and fealty to the ſaid King and his ſucceſſors are diſſolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceaſed in theſe colonies.—AND WHEREAS it is abſolutely neceſſary for the welfare and ſafety of the inhabitants of ſaid colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent States, and that juſt, permanent and proper forms of government exiſt in every part of them, derived from, and founded on the authority of, the people only, agreeable to the directions of the Honourable American Congreſs. WE, the repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania, in General Convention met, for the expreſs purpoſe of framing ſuch a government, confeſſing the goodneſs of the great Governor of the Univerſe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happineſs mankind may attain by perfecting the arts of government) in permitting the people of this State, by common conſent, and without violence, deliberately to form for themſelves ſuch juſt rules as they ſhall think beſt for governing their future ſociety; and being fully convinced that it is our indiſpenſible duty to eſtabliſh ſuch original principles of government as will beſt promote the general happineſs of the people of this State and their poſterity, and provide for future improvements, without partiality for, or prejudice againſt any particular claſs, ſect, or denomination of men whatever, DO, by virtue of the authority veſted in us by our conſtituents, ordain, declare, and eſtabliſh the following Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government, to be THE CONSTITUTION of this Commonwealth, and to remain in force therein forever, unaltered, except in ſuch articles as ſhall hereafter on experience be found to require improvements, and which ſhall by the ſame authority of the people, fairly delegated as this frame of government directs, be amended or improved, for the more effectual obtaining and ſecuring THE GREAT END AND DESIGN OF ALL GOVERNMENT, herein before mentioned.

CHAPTER I.

A DECLARATION *of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the State of* PENNSYLVANIA.

I. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, amongſt which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

II. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty GOD, according to the dictates of their own conſciences and underſtanding: And that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip, or erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or maintain any miniſtry, contrary to, or againſt, his own free will and conſent: Nor can any man, who acknowledges the being of a GOD, be juſtly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious ſentiments or peculiar mode of religious worſhip: And that no authority can or ought to be veſted in, or aſſumed by, any power whatever, that ſhall in any caſe interfere with, or in any manner controul, the right of conſcience in the free exerciſe of religious worſhip.

III. That the people of this State have the ſole, excluſive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame.

IV. That all power being originally inherent in, and conſequently derived from, the people; therefore all officers of government, whether legiſlative or executive, are their truſtees and ſervants, and at all times accountable to them.

V. That government is, or ought to be, inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity of the people, nation or community; and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any ſingle man, family or ſett of men, who are a part only of that community: And that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeaſible right to reform, alter or aboliſh government, in ſuch a manner as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal.

VI. That thoſe who are employed in the legiſlative and executive buſineſs of the State may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, the people have a right, at ſuch periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public officers to a private ſtation, and ſupply the vacancies by certain and regular elections.

VII. That all elections ought to be free; and that all free men, having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office.

VIII. That every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice, when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto; But no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his own conſent, or that of his legal repreſentatives: Nor can any man, who is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, be juſtly compelled thereto, if he will pay ſuch equivalent: Nor are the people bound by any laws, but ſuch as they have in like manner aſſented to, for their common good.

IX. That in all proſecutions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his council, to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous conſent of which jury he cannot be found guilty: Nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf: Nor can any man be juſtly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land or the judgment of his peers.

X. That the people have a right to hold themſelves, their houſes, papers and poſſeſſions, free from ſearch and ſeizure; and therefore warrants without oaths or affirmations firſt made, affording a ſufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded or required to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons, his or their property, not particularly deſcribed, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

XI. That in all controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held ſacred.

XII. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments; therefore the freedom of the preſs ought not to be reſtrained.

XIII. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themſelves and the State; and as ſtanding armies, in the time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up: And that the military ſhould be kept under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

XIV. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, induſtry and frugality, are abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the bleſſings of liberty, and keep a government free: The people ought therefore to pay particular attention to theſe points in the choice of officers and repreſentatives, and have a right to exact a due and conſtant regard to the , from their legiſlators and magiſtrates in the making and executing ſuch laws as are neceſſary for the good government of the State.

XV. That all men have a natural inherent right to emigrate from one State to another that will receive them, or to form a new State in vacant countries, or in ſuch countries as they can purchaſe, whenever they think that thereby they may promote their own happineſs.

XVI. That the people have a right to aſſemble together, to conſult for their common good, to inſtruct their repreſentatives, and to apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances, by addreſs, petition or remonſtrance.

CHAPTER II.

PLAN *or* FRAME *of* GOVERNMENT.

Sect. 1. THE Commonwealth or State of Pennſylvania ſhall be governed hereafter by an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſame, and a Preſident and Council, in manner and form following—

Sect. 2. The ſupreme legiſlative power ſhall be veſted in a Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth or State of Pennſylvania.

Sect. 3. The ſupreme executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident and Council.

Sect. 4. Courts of Juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this State.

Sect. 5. The Freemen of this Commonwealth and their ſons ſhall be trained and armed for its defence, under ſuch regulations, reſtrictions and exceptions, as the General Aſſembly ſhall by law direct, preſerving always to the people the right of chooſing their Colonel and all commiſſioned officers under that rank in ſuch manner and as often as by the ſaid laws ſhall be directed.

Sect. 6. Every Freeman of the full age of twenty-one years, having reſided in this State for the Space of one whole year next before the day of election for Repreſentatives, and paid public taxes during that time, ſhall enjoy the right of an elector; Provided always, that ſons of freeholders of the age of twenty-one years ſhall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes.

Sect. 7. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth ſhall conſiſt of perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, to be choſen by the Freemen of every city and county of this Commonwealth reſpectively. And no perſon ſhall be elected, unleſs he has reſided in the city or county for which he ſhall be choſen two years immediately before the ſaid election; nor ſhall any member, while he continues ſuch, hold any other office except in the militia.

Sect. 8. No perſon ſhall be capable of being elected a member to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth more than four years in ſeven.

Sect. 9. The members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by ballot by the freemen of the Commonwealth, on the ſecond Tueſday in October forever (except this preſent year) and ſhall meet on the 4th Monday of the ſame month, and ſhall be ſtiled, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA,

[*Turn to the fourth Page.*]

An authentic account of the DEBATE *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *on General* CONWAY'S MOTION, *the 22d of May.* [From the St. James's Chronicle.]

GENERAL CONWAY first ſhortly explained the leading objects of his intended motion. He obſerved that adminiſtration had, to the ſcandal of all good government, ſuppreſſed every thing relative to the true ſtate of affairs in America. That the complaints of our colonies were interrupted in their paſſage to the throne and parliament, as long as the King's Miniſters found their account in ſo doing. When a war was determined on, the conduct of adminiſtration changed with their views; they firſt provoked the people to reſiſt government, and only produced to parliament ſuch part of the ſtate of affairs in that country as promiſed to inflame and irritate Great Britain. That as ſoon as Great Britain had determined to aſſert her rights, adminiſtration again reſumed their wonted taciturnity, and from the very inſtant that America was declared in a ſtate of rebellion, the preſent Parliament had been kept in the moſt profound ignorance of every thing paſſing on the other ſide of the Atlantic. He then moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe ſo much of the inſtructions given to Lord Viſcount Howe and General Howe, his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, as relates to the conditions or terms propoſed for making peace with, or receiving the ſubmiſſions of, his Majeſty's American ſubjects, now in America."

After the motion, as near as we can recollect, he ſpoke for above an hour and an half. He ſaid he would have made it ſooner, but did not think when he determined to make his motion, that any ſpecific time was fixed for the riſing of the Parliament. That he waited impatiently to ſee if the Gazette would not give ſome information to the people at leaſt, ſince Parliament were to be led blindfolded, or kept in the dark. He lamented, in the moſt pathetic terms, the manner Parliament had been miſled, and worked up by the arts of deſigning intereſted men; to ſet their faces againſt all conceſſions from America, however reaſonable and ſincere, unleſs the people of that country conſented to lay down their arms like cowards, ſlaves, and paltroons. He contended, in a ſtrain that would have done honour to the moſt ſteady patriots of Greece and Rome, that the honour of the Britiſh nation was betrayed, the dignity of Parliament ſacrificed, and its deareſt intereſts given up, to keep a ſett of men in power, the moſt unpopular, and the moſt unfit to direct the affairs of this country of any that the annals of Britain had known ſince the Revolution. How is it poſſible (ſays he) you can treat with this people, unleſs you know their terms? How is it poſſible, though you did know their terms, that you can have any expectation of peace, unleſs you know, at the ſame time, the conditions which Adminiſtration mean to hold out? What can America think of the Britiſh Parliament, or the Britiſh councils? This day *no* revenue, *no* tax is expected; to-morrow both are inſiſted on in the moſt peremptory terms. This day treaty, the next war, the third a ſtrange heterogeneous mixture of war and conceſſion; and at length all ends in darkneſs and confuſion. Your words and actions, your ſtatutes and reſolutions, are eternally at variance; you differ from your own reſolutions before you leave the Houſe, and from each other before you meet again; ſo that the nation, and every individual in it, is kept in a ſtate of ſuſpence and uncertainty. He next alluded to the letters ſaid by Whitlocke to have been written by Charles Firſt, and the cloſeting ſome of the Commiſſioners ſent to him by Parliament; and feared that in the farther proſecution of this buſineſs, Parliament was meant to be employed as a mere engine of government; in which, let the matter end as it might, either in war or conciliation, it was previouſly determined that Parliament ſhould be diſgraced. He could not help remarking, with ſome degree of indignation, on the language of Miniſters; REBELS! and REBELLION. The affair of 1715 was REBELLION; that in 1745 was a REBELLION of the foulеſt and rankeſt kind; perhaps, if ſome men's minds were ſearched, it would be found that neither of thoſe flagitious attacks on the conſtitution and liberties of this country were deemed ſo. Whether or not, he was fully convinced that the preſent reſiſtance of America was NOT REBELLION. The former endeavoured to bring in a Pretender, known at once to be inimical to the civil and religious liberties of this country, the latter were only fighting like freemen for their lawful liberty and property, and every thing they held dear and ſacred as men, citizens, or Engliſhmen.

He then proceeded to arraign the conduct of Adminiſtration in the moſt pointed and ſevere terms, relative to the proſecution of the war. He ſaid, all Canada had been loſt by their neglect, Quebec excepted, and that too probably would fall before any ſuccours could arrive; that Boſton was a poſt injudiciouſly taken, or ſhamefully abandoned; that the fooliſh ſchemes and wild expeditions to the ſouthward ſucceeded no better; that if Boſton was worth keeping, Adminiſtration were to the laſt degree cenſurable to let it be loſt in the ſhameful manner it was, when it was in their power ſo eaſy to have relieved it; and that, in ſhort, Providence had counteracted every ſcheme deviſed for the deſtruction of America, and the annihilation of Britiſh liberty. But though, ſays he, you have hitherto miſcarried, I fear one part of your plan will prove ſucceſsful; the follies and corruptions of the people have rendered them fit for any thing you may think proper to inflict on them. I truſt, however, the day is not far off, when the names of the prime actors and promoters of this infamous buſineſs will be wiped away from the recollection of every honeſt man, but for the mere purpoſe of holding them in the utmoſt execration and contempt. But if you have no traces of juſtice left in your minds, if you feel not for your own honour, for God's ſake pay ſome little attention to your own individual intereſts, and the ſafety of the nation. Do you think, however credulous you may be, that France and Spain will lie by ſilent and inactive, with their hands acroſs? Is it French policy to do ſo? Or will the vindictive ſpirit of the Spaniard permit him to ſleep, when ſo favourable an opportunity preſents itſelf of avenging his real or ideal wrongs? I have good reaſon to be perſuaded of the contrary. Spain is daily arming. France has a new Miniſter, who is fond of war, who is a man of enterpriſe and ability, and is well known not to be well diſpoſed towards this country; and if any reliance ought at any time to be had on aſſurances given by Miniſters, it muſt now vaniſh, as it is known to be a ſettled maxim in French politics, that promiſes given by a Miniſter are no longer looked upon to be binding, either on his maſter or the nation, than he continues in office. When the Miniſter is changed, almoſt uniformly the ſyſtem is changed; for it is always a change of meaſures, not of men, which brings about ſuch arrangements in the French court.

LORD JOHN CAVENDISH ſeconded the motion. He ſaid the nation had been led into a war with America imperceptibly, and, from a queſtion of right, they had artfully worked it up into a trial of power; but as the nation had been wrought upon by the arts of deluſion and miſrepreſentation, he truſted the people would at length be reſtored to their ſenſes, and bring the authors to condign puniſhment. He reminded the Houſe of the part he took immediately before the Chriſtmaſs receſs, 1774, when he informed Adminiſtration, that if America was to be coerced, it would never be by a peace military eſtabliſhment, and a reduced peace naval eſtabliſhment, from twenty to ſixteen thouſand men; and when the petty augmentations took place, early in the enſuing ſpring, he again told them, that the force they were ſending out would anſwer no other end but to diſgrace the Britiſh arms. The event ſhewed that his predictions were true; and at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion he was once more under the neceſſity of telling them of their blunders, and incapacity in conducting the affairs of a great nation either in war or peace; yet, even at this laſt period, he perceived that Adminiſtration were not to be taught by experience. They regimented an army on paper; twenty-five thouſand men were to conquer America; three months were elapſed, half the number were not to be procured, though Great Britain and Ireland were ranſacked and left defenceleſs; at length foreigners were applied to; foreigners were procured; more than one half of them ſtill remained in their country, the other half were now toſſing about in the Bay of Biſcay, and America was loſt.

LORD NORTH ſaid he was againſt the motion, but not for the reaſon the Hon. Gentleman, who moved it, ſeemed about to apologize. It was, to be ſure, partly late in the ſeaſon, but if the nation could derive the leaſt benefit from it, he had not the leaſt objection to ſit weeks or months; but to call for inſtructions given to Commiſſioners was a matter totally new to him, either as an official man or a member of that Houſe. His Lordſhip obſerved, that in matters of negociation it was uſual to give inſtructions, to let the treaty go on, to wait for the iſſue of it, and then form a judgment. If the treaty ſhould miſcarry, if no fruits ſhould be produced from it, then it would be time enough to enquire into the tenor of the inſtructions, to ſee whether they were ſuch as ought to have been given, and ſuch as from their profeſſed objects were likely to ſucceed. He ſaid, in ſome ſituations, the buſineſs of a General was as much to negotiate as fight. The knowledge of his own ſtrength, as well as that of the enemy, led him into many important ſecrets, which frequently ſerved as a baſis of future accommodation. As to the original cauſe of the preſent diſputes, he was not in office when they aroſe. He had his own opinion, and it was always the ſame, that you muſt couple the claim of this country with a tax framed in ſome ſhape or other; but nothing was farther from his thoughts than to preſs his opinion on any man. Some were for taxation, others were for adhering to the ſupremacy of this country; ſome again thought that the American charters ought to be inviolably preſerved, while others imputed all the preſent evils to that ſource; in all events, among ſuch a variety of diſcordant opinions, he ſhould always abide by the ſenſe of that Houſe; and finally, that the real intention of the *commiſſion now ſent out, was not ſo much to agree upon any ſpecific terms, as to ſound the real diſpoſition of America, in order to learn what the people of that country were ultimately deſirous to obtain.*

Mr. BURKE was very ſevere on Adminiſtration. He contended that the Houſe had a right to know what powers were delegated to the Commiſſioners, for as it was a parliamentary affair, Parliament ought to be made acquainted with every material ſtep taken. He ſaid he wiſhed to know in what manner the Commiſſioners were inſtructed to treat with the two perſons (Hancock and Adams) excepted out of Gen. Gage's famous proclamation, offering a pardon and indemnity to all America, or with Gen. Lee; whether unconditional ſubmiſſion, in the language of a Noble Lord (Lord George Germaine) over the way, was intended to be the ultimatum. He ſaid that the Noble Lord, who ſpoke laſt, talked much of the neceſſity of ſupporting government and Adminiſtration, as if they were ſynonimous terms. For his part, he looked upon them to be extremely different, and a ſtronger proof need not be given than that though Adminiſtration were ſwept away, government would nevertheleſs remain the ſame. If the Noble Lord had not aſſerted it himſelf, he could hardly have imagined a commiſſion was granted, and inſtructions given, without any ſpecific directions whatever, *farther than to ſound the diſpoſition of America, or, in other words, to feel its pulſe.*

LORD NORTH ſaid a few words by way of explanation. He obſerved, that if we were in doubt whether we ſhould be able to maintain our right, it was at leaſt our duty to try, and exert every means in our power. The ſtake we played for was a great and important one, and we ſhould exert every nerve to obtain it. It was the wiſh of Adminiſtration to avoid the effuſion of blood as much as poſſible; but nothing ſpecific could be done till the claims of America were known; then it would be time enough to acquaint Parliament, who would be enabled to judge whether they were ſuch as would accord with the dignity and intereſts of this country.

Mr. FOX was uncommonly violent. *He doubted much if the Commiſſioners were at all impowered to treat, or even to ſound; but were rather inſtructed to carry fire, ſword and deva ſtation, wherever they were to go.* He dwelt a conſiderable time on the wanton cruelties exerciſed in the courſe of our naval operations, ſuch as burning the towns of Norfolk in Virginia, and of Falmouth. He ſaid it was a barbarous diſpoſition to do miſchief for miſchief's ſake; it was unmanly, baſe, and would for ever remain a diſgrace to the Britiſh arms. He ſpoke much of a certain pamphlet (Dr. Price's) and obſerved that it had opened the eyes of the people, who ſaw plainly that this country was brought to the brink of ruin and deſtruction, and that the firſt great event would probably be an account of Gen. Howe's total defeat, followed by a national bankruptcy; and concluded with obſerving that one general ſyſtem of power had of late years been adopted, which was uniformly directed to annihilate and overturn the liberties of this country; that this plan had been unremittingly purſued by the Miniſter; that ſlavery was the ultimate object of all his meaſures, and that it mattered very little who was the deviſer of this unnatural conſpiracy, for it was plain that the Miniſter, by the whole tenor of his conduct, had made himſelf reſponſible to the nation; he purſued with ardor, and without remorſe, whatever deſperate ſcheme his traiterous and concealed employers chalked out for him.

Mr. ADAMS diſapproved of the motion, becauſe it was unuſual to call for inſtructions till ſomething had been done in the buſineſs; and that, however, he formed little or no expectation from the commiſſion which was the ſubject of the preſent motion. He believed it would meet with a ſimilar fate to that of the Noble Lord's conciliatory propoſition: That was, in his opinion, ſurrendering the dignity of Parliament to anſwer no purpoſe. He begged that ſuch gentlemen, as did him the honour to remember any thing he ſaid, would recollect that he foretold the fate of that propoſition the very inſtant it was made, and he was inclined to think that the commiſſion and inſtructions would meet with the ſame fate. He was always of opinion that no middle path could be ſtruck out; that either America muſt be abandoned, or the legiſlative controul of this country be maintained without diminution; for as ſoon as the authority of this country came to be a conditional authority, unleſs the conditions were preſcribed by Great-Britain, we ſhould from that inſtant ceaſe to have ſubſtantial or beneficial authority over America at all.

Mr. T. TOWNSHEND obſerved, that Parliament had talked in a high ſtrain againſt America, but what Parliament thought or reſolved, one way or the other, was of very little conſequence, for Adminiſtration would act juſt as they liked. Parliament, inſtead of taking the lead, was at length degraded into a mere engine of government, one day to bully, another to conciliate, and the next he foreſaw would be to ſue for terms to America. Such was the caſe a few years back, in the caſe of Lord Hilliſborough's circulatory letter to the colonies; while Parliament was aſſerting the ſupremacy of this country, and the unlimited, unconditional right of taxation over America, this letter contained the moſt ſpecific declaration that no tax whatever ſhould be ever laid on that country. He ſaid, however, that that letter was productive of much worſe conſequences than barely contradicting the ſenſe of Parliament; a Britiſh adminiſtration was no longer to be relied on, for the ſolemn engagement made for his Majeſty to three millions of his ſubjects was no ſooner made than it was ſhamefully violated. What dependence then could America have on any future promiſe? How could they truſt to the ſincerity of our profeſſions, when all Adminiſtration had to do would be, to get Parliament to overrule them, or remove the Miniſter under whoſe immediate directions the faith of the nation had been pledged. This was preciſely the caſe with the letter in queſtion; America reſted ſatisfied with the aſſurances it contained, and when the ſyſtem was to be changed, the Miniſter was removed, and his engagement on the part of this nation ſet at naught, as a mere unauthoriſed act of office.

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE ſaid *the Commiſſioners had no power to enter into any treaty whatever with our rebellious ſubjects in America, farther than to receive the ſubmiſſions of ſuch as were diſpoſed to return to their duty, and acknowledge the authority of the Britiſh Parliament; and as the Parliament had agreed to ſend Commiſſioners, he had no doubt but thoſe named by his Majeſty were the fitteſt for effecting the objects of the commiſſion. It was proper to make the experiment; none of the operations on ſea or land would be ſuſpended; and though the matter ſhould not be brought to maturity, nor the objects of the commiſſion ſucceed, it was neceſſary that the intentions of Parliament ſhould be complied with.*

COLONEL BARRE took notice that the noble Lord in the blue ribband had confeſſed that the Commiſſioners *were ſent out not to treat, but to ſound.* He ſaid it was a happy, and he believed a very proper expreſſion; it might be every way deſcriptive of the fate of the errand, and it was not very improbable that both the noble Commiſſioner and his brother would be employed in ſounding the coaſts of America (a loud laugh on the oppoſition ſide of the Houſe.) He ſaid he knew both the gentlemen extremely well; they were men of integrity and high honour; of eminent ſkill in their reſpective profeſſions. He had ſerved with one of them in America during the late war, and was perſonally acquainted with the other; but at the ſame time, he did not think that Adminiſtration could have picked out two men more unqualified for the effectuating ſo abſtruſe, difficult and arduous a buſineſs, as that committed to their charge by the commiſſion. He was extremely ſevere on the conduct of Adminiſtration; ſaid the armaments both by ſea and land were ſhamefully delayed; that neither were the troops nor tranſports ready; part of the Heſſians had not yet left Germany, though the 22d of May was arrived.

Surely Miniſters, ignorant as they were, could not imagine that troops ſtill in Germany would arrive early enough in America, this ſeaſon, to carry on the operations of an offenſive war, a war of conqueſt. He then took a general view of the ſtate of the whole empire, and its ſeveral parts of Ireland, and the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies. He ſaid, the Parliament of Ireland, from its obſequiouſneſs to the Miniſter, had rendered that country totally defenceleſs, by ſtripping it of its troops; that the Eaſt-Indies was in a ſtate of internal confuſion, and external imbecility; that the Weſt-Indies was on the eve of a famine, and that North-America was for ever loſt; ſo that, without any attempt from a foreign enemy, the conſequences to be expected were dreadful to think on; but if France ſhould take an advantage of ſuch a ſtate of things, one or all of them muſt fall a prey to the ambitious deſigns of that reſtleſs power.

GOV. JOHNSTONE cloſed the debate, and was perſonally ſevere on the Miniſter. He expatiated greatly on the numerous infamous jobs that were every day going on, and enumerated the various methods there were deviſed for creating corrupt majorities in that Houſe. He ſpoke of the licences granted by the Admiralty Board, and remarked a curious fact which had come out in the papers laid before the Houſe, which was a contract of Sir James Cockburn, and James Bogle French, for ten thouſand gallons of rum, at four ſhillings per gallon, though it was well known that the contract might be executed at two ſhillings a gallon. No wonder that the people were plundered, and the nation undone. No wonder that there were deciſive majorities in that Houſe, and numerous addreſſes from every part of the kingdom. No wonder that the American war was become a favourite war with the majority of the Houſe, though hated and diſapproved of by every man in the kingdom, who had not a perſonal intereſt in its continuance.

The queſtion was put at half after ten, and the Houſe divided. Ayes 85, Noes 171.

MARK FREEMAN

HAS removed his STORE from Market-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet, the 5th door from the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet; he requeſts thoſe that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accompts, to be adjuſted and paid; and all thoſe that are indebted to him, he requeſts to make immediate payment, at ſaid ſtore, or at his lodgings, at Mrs. Yard's, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet; he particularly informs thoſe whoſe accompts have been long ſtanding (and have neglected to ſettle them by bond) if they do not, in one month from this date, either come and pay them off, or ſettle them by bond, they will be ſued, without any further notice. *October* 16, 1776. 1m.

CAME to Greenwich-Point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, about ten days ago, a treſpaſſing ſmall dark-brown MARE, branded on the near buttock S. S. a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and an iron collar about her neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 14, 1776. ¶ RICHARD RENSHAW.

PORTSMOUTH (*New-Hampſhire*) *Sept.* 28.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the prize ſhip Royal Exchange, Lawrence Bowden, late maſter, ſhe was taken by the Continental ſhip Columbus, Abraham Whipple, Eſq; commander, on the 29th ult. on her paſſage from Grenada to London, having on board a valuable cargoe, conſiſting of 284 hogſheads and 2 tierces of ſugar, 65 hogſheads of rum, 11 hogſheads of coffee, 2 bales of cotton, and ſome Madeira wine. The prize-maſter (Mr. Onely) informs of two other prizes being taken by the Columbus, juſt before this, on their paſſage to Europe, from the Weſt-Indies; and in his paſſage hither ſpoke with the Providence brigantine, belonging to the United States, who informed him of her having taken two valuable prizes, and ſent in to Providence.

BOSTON, *October* 3.

Yeſterday was ſent into this harbour, by the Columbus ſhip of war, Capt. Whipple, a brig from Antigua, bound for Europe, with 250 hogſheads of rum.

WATERTOWN, October 7.

Laſt Wedneſday returned to Salem, after a ſhort cruiſe, the brigantine Maſſachuſetts, of this State, commanded by Capt. Souther. He informs that a few days after he ſailed he fell in with and took a brigantine, of about 250 tons, from Falmouth in England, mounting ſix 3 pounders, and having on board a Captain and about 20 privates of the 16th regiment of Dragoons, with their horſes and accoutrements, alſo the chaplain of ſaid regiment, and ſome dry goods, which the Captain ſays is his own property. The whole number of priſoners 35. This veſſel ſailed from Falmouth the 27th of July, juſt a month after they embarked, in company with 12 others, under convoy of the Daphne of 32 guns, from whom they parted but a day or two before they were taken; they all had the ſame kind of cargoe, making in the whole 230 horſes. A fleet of about 70 ſail ſailed about 3 days before them, under a ſtrong convoy, having on board the remainder of the 16th regiment of dragoons, and the laſt diviſion of Hanoverians, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 5000 men, bound to New-York: They were ſhort of horſe proviſions, ſome of the horſes died of the ſtaggers, and it is ſuppoſed the late gales have deſtroyed many more. The people in England, we hear, began to be very uneaſy.

The prize above-mentioned, we learn, arrived at Towſhend at the eaſtward the middle of laſt week.

A privateer belonging to Salem, which arrived there laſt Thurſday, fell in with the fleet of 12 ſail, and was ſo cloſely purſued by the Daphne that the enemy fired muſket-balls into her; but by heaving over all her guns, water and proviſions, and by ſawing down her upper works, they barely eſcaped.

We alſo hear that three more prizes have arrived at the eaſtward, two laden with fiſh, the other with melaſſes.

PROVIDENCE, September 28.

On Sunday laſt Capt. Gideon Crawford arrived here from Nantz, in France, after a paſſage of eight weeks. He informs that great warlike preparations continue to be made in that kingdom, where every kind of indulgence is ſhewn to American veſſels. He alſo adviſes, that he ſaw an account in a French paper of the Marlborough, a 90 gun ſhip, being blown up at Plymouth ſome time in July laſt, and that great part of the crew periſhed.

NEWPORT, *October* 7.

Laſt Thurſday a prize brig, loaded with rum and ſugar, went up the Eaſt Paſſage; ſhe was bound from Antigua for the Britiſh fleet and army at New-York, and taken by the privateer Induſtry, Capt. Thomas Child, who had taken another large brig from Jamaica, loaded with ſugar, mahogany and logwood, which, we hear, is ſafe arrived at the eaſtward.

The Lady Waſhington privateer, Capt. James Godfrey, has ſent a fine ſhip into a port in the Maſſachuſetts State, loaded with 425 hogſheads of ſugar, ſome rum, cotton, &c.

A ſhip loaded with dry goods, bound to Quebec, and taken by Capt. Crawford, went into a ſafe port yeſterday; about the ſame time another ſhip from Jamaica, with ſugar, rum, &c. taken by Capt. Coffin, went into a ſecure harbour.

We hear that laſt Wedneſday, as Capt. Harding, in a Connecticut brig of war, was going up the Sound from a cruize, he was attacked by the Merlin ſhip of war, when a very warm engagement enſued, but another ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Cerberus, coming up, and endeavouring to cut Capt. Harding off from the land, he made from them, and got ſafe into Stonington. We don't learn what damage was ſuſtained on either ſide. At the ſame time a third ſhip was ſeen near Block-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Harlem, October 13.

"Yeſterday morning about 4000 of the enemy landed at Fagg's or Frog's Point, in the ſound, about 6 miles above us; a detachment was immediately ſent to oppoſe them: The enemy got poſſeſſion of the point, but as I was informed laſt night had made no farther progreſs. Our people, I am told, had taken up a bridge which was there, and felled trees acroſs the road, to obſtruct them till a reinforcement could arrive. In the afternoon 42 ſail paſſed the mouth of Harlem river, in their way to the point; they conſiſted of ſloops, ſchooners, brigs and 9 ſhips. I expect there will be bloody work there to-day. From the number of men landed and the ſhips which went up, I think this can be no feint, but that the main body of Howe's army muſt be there, and that there he intends to make his *Coup-de-Main*. This week will probably finiſh the campaign.—Upon the arrival of the ſhips at Dobb's ferry they landed ſome men and plundered a ſtore-houſe. I ſuppoſe thoſe men who landed yeſterday are to go acroſs the country, and form a line from Flagg's-point to Tarrytown, 4 miles above Dobb's ferry, where the ſhips lie, but in this I expect they will be miſtaken."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, October 7.

"The prize taken by Capt. Greely, and ſent firſt into Marblehead, has ſince come round here. She has papers to the middle of Auguſt, which give particular accounts of the Spaniards invading the kingdom of Portugal, and taking poſſeſſion of ſeveral towns—the inference is plain; war is or muſt be declared.

"The mate of a London ſhip brought up this evening by Captain Atkins informs, that the Miniſtry are ſo ſuſpicious of plots and conſpiracies being laid, that four perſons dare not be ſeen converſing together in London, but they are immediately diſperſed. A privateer is juſt arrived at Salem, after taking three prizes, one of which is loaded with dry goods to the amount of £ 37,000 ſterling.—This fine prize has not yet arrived.—A day ſeldom paſſes, without proviſion veſſels, Jamaica-men, Londoners, or ſomething is taken."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, October 12.

"We have nothing new here, ſave the arrival of a Spaniſh brig in our Bay from the Havanna; the Captain confirms their having declared war againſt the Portugueſe; that a number of Spaniſh men of war and troops had already arrived at the Havanna, on ſome ſecret expedition; he has brought 10,000 Spaniſh milled dollars to procure proviſion for them, and ſays we may expect a number of their veſſels to the continent in the courſe of the winter."

Yeſterday afternoon the Continental armed ſchooner Waſp, Capt. Baldwin, returned here from a cruize, and brought in with him a large ſhip, bound from Jamaica for Liverpool, laden with rum and ſugar, which he took about 12 days ago. The prize is got up to Cheſter.

On Tueſday, the 8th Inſtant, at one o'clock in the morning, departed this life, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROSS, Relict of JOHN ROSS, Eſq; late of this city, Counſellor at Law. And on Wedneſday her remains, attended by a number of reſpectable inhabitants, were interred in St. Paul's Church.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated Sept. 8.

"The French here are to a man in favour of America. There are 10,000 men in this iſland, 1000 here, who, with 500 negroes, are buſily employed in building forts, and a French war is inevitable. A French frigate arrived the other day from France, with orders to the General to protect all American veſſels: A pilot boat belonging to a merchant in Philadelphia was taken the day before yeſterday, and ſent to Jamaica; a French frigate of 36 guns and a guarda coſta, which laſt hoiſted Continental Colours, were immediately ſent after her, with orders to follow her into Port Royal harbour, if they could not overtake her before, and demand her; what will be the conſequences time will diſcover. The French were very much exaſperated at her being taken, which was within two leagues of the land."

To his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, *Eſq; Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jerſey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame,*

The ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY of the ſaid State.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHILST we anticipate the bleſſings of a government founded on freedom, having for its ſole object the happineſs of the people, it affords the moſt pleaſing reflection that all our meaſures for attaining that great end are ſtrongly marked with deliberation and firmneſs, and will bear the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny of reaſon and conſcience. To thoſe diſpoſed to trace the hand of approving Heaven in our deliverance from the galling yoke of ſlavery, the unparalelled unanimity of the American States in reſiſting the encroachments of deſpotiſm, and refuſing the inſidious offers of precarious peace—the rejection of our petitions, tho' fraught with unrefuted reaſoning and clear demonſtration, joined to the infatuated policy of our enemy, and the ſucceſs of our arms, afford the moſt unequivocal marks of Providential Agency; whilſt our willingneſs even to relinquiſh ſome of our indubitable rights for the ſake of peace—our patience under repeated injuries and inſults—the declaration of our rights, and conſequent independence, long delayed—plainly evince to the impartial world our averſion to ſhedding human blood. But, compelled by the inſatiate plunderers of the eaſt to aſſert our freedom, we have burſt the bands of political ſlavery, and ariſen into a life of liberty. Thus ſituate, we cannot evince more fully to the world the purity of our intentions, and our ſenſe of the value of our purchaſe, than by placing in the moſt conſpicuous points of view thoſe Gentlemen who have taken an early and deciſive part in our glorious ſtruggle for freedom.

Our conviction of the rectitude of your Excellency's intentions ſtands confeſſed, by your appointment to the office of Chief Magiſtrate of this free State. But, whilſt we feel our own inadequacy to the buſineſs aſſigned us by our country, we muſt acknowledge, with your Excellency, that your taſk is arduous indeed! and intreat you to look up, with us, to the indulgent Parent of the Univerſe, who, when the end propoſed is ſtamped with his approbation, can make the abilities keep pace with the will.

Convinced, with your Excellency, of the neceſſity of a well-regulated militia for the defence of a free State, and of their being duly paid for their ſervice, our earlieſt attention ſhall be given to that moſt important buſineſs; and permit us, Sir, to aſſure you, that, whilſt we have aught to beſtow, the voice of murmuring for ſervices unpaid, or merit unrewarded, ſhall not be heard in this State.

If, in fixing the ſeat of government according to the local circumſtances and convenience of the various parts of this State, we ſhould appoint a place agreeable to your Excellency, it will double our ſatisfaction. The law mentioned, and ſuch other ſalutary regulations as may occur to your Excellency during this ſeſſion, when communicated to us, ſhall meet with all due attention.

Your obliging mention of the importance of the ſtation in which the uncorrupted voice of our conſtituents hath placed us, demands our acknowledgments, and will, we hope, ſpirit us to ſuch exertions in our duty, as may redound to the benefit of the State: And we aſſure you, with ſincerity, that, laying aſide all private attachments and reſentment, it ſhall be our ſtudy to cultivate that harmony between the branches of the legiſlature, that ſpirit of œconomy, induſtry and patriotiſm, ſo juſtly recommended, and ſo eſſential to the public welfare; and that whilſt our heaven-directed Generals and ſoldiers, with an ardour peculiar to freemen, brave the dangers of well-fought fields, againſt the lawleſs ſons of rapine and plunder, ours ſhall be the important taſk, in conjunction with your Excellency and the Honourable Council, to give our cool deliberations and uſeful reſolves, the moſt unambiguous marks of that ſpirit which ought to animate a ſenate of freemen.

We hope that no ſituation in life can make us loſe ſight of that evident truth, ſo loudly proclaimed in the hiſtoric page, that diſſoluteneſs of manners and political corruption are inſeparable companions in the deſtruction of kingdoms; whilſt the concurring teſtimony of the inſpired penman will enforce on the moſt obdurate heart, that *righteouſneſs exalteth a nation, but that ſin is a reproach to any people.* Determined to employ the talents given in procuring, and tranſmitting inviolate to poſterity, the fair inheritance of civil and religious liberty, though bought at the price of life, we will look, for the permanency and ſtability of our new government, to him who bringeth princes to nothing, and teacheth ſenators wiſdom.

By Order of the Houſe,

Houſe of Aſſembly, Sept. 24, 1776. JOHN HART, Speaker.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to make the following REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind and affectionate addreſs deſerves my cordial thanks; and I feel myſelf moſt agreeably affected with your obliging aſſurances of paying all due attention to the laws and regulations recommended to your conſideration.

I heartily participate with you in the pleaſure of tracing that conſpicuous Providential Agency, which has hitherto fruſtrated the ſanguinary purpoſes of our enemies; and which, that it is not more generally and devoutly acknowledged, is greatly to be deplored. But while with pious gratitude we ſurvey the frequent interpoſitions of heaven in our behalf, we ought to remember, that as the diſbelief of an over-ruling Providence is atheiſm, ſo an abſolute confidence of having our deliverance wrought out by the immediate hand of God, without our own exertions, is the moſt culpable preſumption. Let us therefore inflexibly perſevere in exerting our moſt ſtrenuous efforts, in an humble and rational dependence on the great Governor of the World, and we have the faireſt proſpect of ſurmounting all our difficulties, and of ſeeing our mercileſs oppreſſors involved in that deſtruction which they have ſo long been meditating for others.

The General Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey, lately ſitting at Princeton, was adjourned laſt week to the 13th of November next, then to meet at Burlington.

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Philadelphia, October* 12, 1776.

Whereas it has been repreſented to the Council that ſome perſons in this State, preferring their own private emolument to the duties of humanity and the public good, have monopolized and engroſſed whole cargoes or large quantities of SALT, and as it is the practice of every well regulated State, not only to diſcourage, but even to puniſh all monopolizers of the neceſſaries of life, and as ſuch evil practices at this time are pernicious and very unjuſtifiable, as for the want of an eſtabliſhed government proviſion cannot be made againſt them, and being deſirous to give every reaſonable encouragement to the importers of ſuch article, this Council do

Reſolve, That they will allow the generous price of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per buſhel, for every buſhel of SALT that may be imported into this State, and delivered to them, until the fifteenth day of November next; the ſame to be ſold out to the public in ſmall parcels at the firſt coſt, by ſuch perſon or perſons as they may hereafter appoint, in order that the neceſſities of the good people may be ſupplied at as reaſonable a rate as poſſible, and the rapacious practices of avaricious men defeated; it is therefore earneſtly recommended to ſaid importers not to demand a higher price than is here offered, and to make report to this Council of the quantities they have, or may import, that they may be treated with for the purchaſe of the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes,

JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Philadelphia, October* 14, 1776.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Colonels of the Aſſociators in this State do, as ſoon as poſſible, make return to the Council of Safety of the number of arms and accoutrements in their reſpective battalions, that this Board may take proper meaſures to ſupply their deficiencies.

Extract from the Minutes,

JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

Head-Quarters, Perth-Amboy, October 12, 1776.

Colonel Alliſons's battalion of Pennſylvania Aſſociators having done their duty while in camp as good and orderly ſoldiers, and furniſhed their full complement for the Flying-Camp, are hereby diſmiſſed the ſervice of the States, and permitted to return home.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Dep. Adjutant Gen.

*** The COMMITTEE of PRIVATES are requeſted to meet at Mr. Thorne's School Houſe this Evening, at 6 o' Clock, and it is hoped they will not fail to attend, as Buſineſs will be laid before them of the utmoſt Importance.

Oct. 16, 1776. W. THORNE, Chairman, pro temp.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the firſt day of November next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Montgomery (who, as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the Thetis, burthen about 300 tons, lately commanded by Hezekiah May, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe. To the end and intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned, according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. *By order of the Judge,*

† ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

To the votable Inhabitants of the County and Borough of Cheſter,

GENTLEMEN,

IT hath been your pleaſure, ſome years paſt, to delegate me one of your Repreſentatives to ſerve in General Aſſembly; permit me, Gentlemen, to return you my grateful thanks for your diſtinguiſhed ſentiments of reſpect, and, in future, be pleaſed to excuſe me from farther ſervice in that ſtation, which is the real deſire of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶

Philadelphia, October 11, 1776.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away on the night of the 9th inſtant, an indented Engliſh ſervant boy, named Samuel Tutton, *born at Bridgwater, in Somerſetſhire; about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, pale face, with a ſcar on it, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, has ſandy hair; had on an old felt hat, with a bullet hole through it, a ſhort brown coat, with yellow buttons (which makes it ſingular they being all odd ones) a blue-grey waiſtcoat, much broken at the button holes, a pair of old Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, old white ſhirt, deep blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, with long ſquare ſteel buckles in them. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.* BENJAMIN POULTNEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are warned not to carry him off or conceal him, at their peril. ‖ 1w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of October inſtant, a Dutch ſervant Woman, hath been about two years in the country, ſpeaks very broken Engliſh, named Anna Roſina Wenſeling, *30 years of age, middle ſized, round faced, yellow complexion, thick lips, round ſhouldered, brown hair, intermixed with white, and bald on the top of her head, a ſmall ſhort thumb on the right hand, large lumps on her big toe joints, much addicted to lying; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped flannel jacket, patched with ſtriped flannel of a darker colour, a petticoat of the ſame, ſtriped with ſheep's black and yellow, and a green worſted under jacket, lined with linen, one tow ſhift, two tow aprons, a ſingle handkerchief of ſmall check, no ſhoes nor ſtockings, an old caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN ZELL. ¶

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th day of September laſt, a certain John Davis, *by trade a weaver, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a good blue broadcloth coat, jacket, and breeches, a new beaver hat, and took with him a ſhort coat, light coloured nap, and one under jacket of red coloured nap; alſo took with him a black Mare, 4 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a rat tail, about 13 hands 3 inches, hollow backed, trots faſt; he had a large old faſhioned ſilver watch, marked on the outſide caſe Ed. Seales, and on the inſide caſe E. D. maker's name Dunlop, London. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway and mare, and ſecures them, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Seven Dollars and a Half for either, paid by* THOMAS CLAYTON, *near Nathaniel Newlin's tavern, in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county.* ¶

and ſhall have power to chooſe their Speaker, the Treaſurer of the State, and their other officers; ſit on their own adjournments; prepare bills, and enact them into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members; they may expel a member, but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe; they may adminiſter oaths or affirmations on examination of witneſſes; redreſs grievances; impeach State criminals; grant charters of incorporation; conſtitute towns, boroughs, cities and counties: And ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free State or Commonwealth:—But they ſhall have no power to add to, alter, aboliſh, or infringe any part of this Conſtitution.

Sect. 10. A quorum of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall conſiſt of two thirds of the whole number of members elected; and having met and choſen their Speaker, ſhall each of them before they proceed to buſineſs take and ſubſcribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance, herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

"I—— do ſwear (or affirm) that as a member of this Aſſembly, I will not propoſe or aſſent to any bill, vote, or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me injurious to the people; nor do or conſent to any act or thing whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared in the Conſtitution of this State; but will in all things conduct myſelf as a faithful honeſt repreſentative and guardian of the people, according to the beſt of my judgment and abilities."

And each member, before he takes his ſeat, ſhall make and ſubſcribe the following declaration, viz.

"I do believe in one GOD, the Creator and Governor of the Univerſe, the rewarder of the good and puniſher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament to be given by Divine Inſpiration."

And no further or other religious teſt ſhall ever hereafter be required of any civil officer or magiſtrate in this State.

Sect. 11. Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs ſhall be choſen by ballot by the future General Aſſembly at their firſt meeting, and annually forever afterwards, as long as ſuch repreſentation ſhall be neceſſary. Any Delegate may be ſuperſeded at any time, by the General Aſſembly appointing another in his ſtead. No man ſhall ſit in Congreſs longer than two years ſucceſſively, nor be capable of re-election for three years afterwards: And no perſon who holds any office in the gift of Congreſs ſhall hereafter be elected to repreſent this Commonwealth in Congreſs.

Sect. 12. If any city or cities, county or counties, ſhall neglect or refuſe to elect and ſend repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, two thirds of the members from the cities or counties that do elect and ſend Repreſentatives, provided they be a majority of the cities and counties of the whole State, when met, ſhall have all the powers of the General Aſſembly as fully and amply as if the whole were preſent.

Sect. 13. The doors of the Houſe in which the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this State ſhall ſit in General Aſſembly, ſhall be and remain open for the admiſſion of all perſons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of this State may require the doors to be ſhut.

Sect. 14. The votes and proceedings of the General Aſſembly ſhall be printed weekly during their ſitting, with the yeas and nays on any queſtion, vote or reſolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot; and when the yeas and nays are ſo taken, every member ſhall have a right to inſert the reaſons of his vote upon the minutes, if he deſire it.

Sect. 15. To the end that laws before they are enacted may be more maturely conſidered, and the inconvenience of haſty determinations as much as poſſible prevented, all bills of a public nature ſhall be printed for the conſideration of the people, before they are read in General Aſſembly the laſt time for debate and amendment; and except on occaſions of ſudden neceſſity, ſhall not be paſſed into laws until the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly; and for the more perfect ſatisfaction of the public, the reaſons and motives for making ſuch laws ſhall be fully and clearly expreſſed in the preambles.

Sect. 16. The ſtile of the laws of this Commonwealth ſhall be, "Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the "Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth "of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the "authority of the ſame." And the General Aſſembly ſhall affix their ſeal to every bill, as ſoon as it is enacted into a law, which ſeal ſhall be kept by the Aſſembly and ſhall be called The ſeal of the laws of Pennſylvania, and ſhall not be uſed for any other purpoſe.

Sect. 17. The city of Philadelphia, and each county in this Commonwealth reſpectively, ſhall on the firſt Tueſday of November in this preſent year, and on the ſecond Tueſday in October, annually for the two next ſucceeding years, to wit, the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſeven, and the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight, chuſe ſix perſons to repreſent them in General Aſſembly. But as Repreſentation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants is the only principle which can at all times ſecure liberty and make the voice of a majority of the people the law of the land; therefore the General Aſſembly ſhall cauſe compleat liſts of the taxable inhabitants in the city and each county in the Commonwealth reſpectively, to be taken and returned to them, on or before the laſt meeting of the Aſſembly, elected in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight, who ſhall appoint a repreſentation to each in proportion to the number of taxables in ſuch returns, which repreſentation ſhall continue for the next ſeven years afterwards, at the end of which, a new return of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made, and a repreſentation agreeable thereto appointed by the ſaid Aſſembly, and ſo on ſeptennially for ever. The wages of the Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, and all other State charges, ſhall be paid out of the State Treaſury.

Sect. 18. In order that the Freemen of this Commonwealth may enjoy the benefit of election as equally as may be until the repreſentation ſhall commence as directed in the foregoing ſection, each county at its own choice may be divided into diſtricts, hold elections therein, and elect their Repreſentatives in the county and their other elective officers, as ſhall be hereafter regulated by the General Aſſembly of this State. And no Inhabitant of this State ſhall have more than one annual vote at the general election for repreſentatives in Aſſembly.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

College of Philadelphia, September 24, 1776.

THE LECTURES on MATERIA MEDICA, CHEMISTRY, and the PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, will begin on the laſt Tueſday of October.

IN CONGRESS, OCTOBER 5, 1776.

Reſolved, That five millions of Continental Dollars be immediately borrowed for the uſe of the United States of America, at the annual intereſt of four per cent.

That the faith of the United States be pledged to the lenders, for the payment of the ſums to be borrowed and the intereſt ariſing thereon, and that certificates be given to the lenders in the form following—

"The United States of America acknowledge the receipt of Dollars from which they promiſe to pay to the ſaid or bearer, on the day of with intereſt, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, agreeable to a reſolution of the United States, paſſed the third day of October, 1776. Witneſs the hand of the Treaſurer, this day of A. D.

Counterſigned," by the Commiſſioners of one of the Loan-Offices hereafter mentioned.

That for the convenience of the lenders, a Loan-Office be eſtabliſhed in each of the United States, and a Commiſſioner to ſuperintend ſuch office be appointed by the ſaid States reſpectively, who are to be reſponſible for the faithful diſcharge of their duty in the ſaid offices.

That the buſineſs of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be to deliver certificates for all ſuch ſums of money, as ſhall be brought into their reſpective offices, agreeable to theſe reſolutions, which certificates ſhall be indented, and the checks kept in the ſaid office—to keep books, in which regular entries ſhall be made of the ſums borrowed, and of the time when, and of the names of the perſons by whom the ſaid ſums were lent—to tranſmit to the Continental Treaſurer, once a month, an account of the caſh in their reſpective offices—and to anſwer all draughts of the Treaſurer, to the amount of the caſh which they ſhall at any time have in their hands as aforeſaid.

That the Treaſurer of the United States ſhall ſend to the reſpective Loan-Offices ſuch a number of certificates, and of ſuch denominations, as ſhall be ordered by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

That no certificate be iſſued for a leſs ſum than three hundred dollars.

That the ſeveral ſums of money to be borrowed ſhall be repaid at the office where the ſame was lent, at the expiration of three years; and that the annual intereſt ſhall be likewiſe paid at the ſaid office.

That the Commiſſioners of the reſpective Loan-Offices be entitled to receive of the United States, one eighth per cent on all monies which ſhall be brought into their reſpective Loan-Offices, in lieu of all claims and demands that they may have for tranſacting the buſineſs of their ſaid offices.

Oct. 7. *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies and Conventions of the United States reſpectively, to annex ſuch penalties by law to the crime of counterfeiting the bills or notes of the Continental Loan-Office, as are or ſhall be annexed to the crime of counterfeiting the Continental currency.

Ordered, That the foregoing Reſolutions be publiſhed, and copies thereof ſent to each of the United States; and that the reſpective States be deſired to ſend to the Committee of the Continental Treaſury, the names of the Commiſſioners by them appointed in conſequence of the ſaid reſolutions.

By Order of Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 8th of this inſt. October, from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark bay MARE, 4 years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands 3 inches high, a ſmall ſtar, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, well made, a remarkable running in the root of her near ear, carries her head well, ſome white on one of her hind feet. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Eight Dollars for the mare only, paid by JAMES M'CLELLAN. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the goal of the county of New-Caſtle, a Negroe man, named CUFF DIX, belonging to Mark Bird, and by him advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Journal the 14th of Auguſt laſt; he is an active, well-made fellow, and a good hammerman, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fond of liquor, and ſtammers a little in his ſpeech; there is an iron ring in one of his ears; he had on a light coloured jacket, and tow ſhirt and trowſers. He has frequently run away from his maſter, and often confined in the ſeveral goals of the province; as he is an artful fellow, the perſon apprehending him is deſired to take particular care of him; he has often denied his name, and pretends to be a freeman. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

October 11, 1776. † THOMAS CLARK, Goaler.

Tenth-Month 10, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, two BAY HORSES, one about 15 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, paces ſwift, and trots well, near 15 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark.—— The other about 8 years old, branded on each quarter with the figure 3, has a black mane and tail, paces and trots, about 15 hands high. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC CLEAVER. ¶

Warminſter, Bucks County, October 10, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 29th of September laſt, an indented ſervant, named ISRAEL JENKINS, 16 years of age, but rather ſmall, country born, has ſhort dark brown hair, and has loſt a joint off the fore-finger of his right hand; had on a brown fulled linſey coat, ſtriped jacket, neats leather ſhoes, a felt hat, and white hunting frock. Whoever brings ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH HART.

RUN away about two weeks ago, from Oley Forge, in the county of Berks, from John Leſher, a thick, middle-ſized NEGROE man, named JOE, aged about 40 years; he has heretofore run away, and been in the goals of Lancaſter and Cheſter counties, and ſold out for coſts. All perſons are hereby forbid to harbour the ſaid runaway, and whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, and reſtores him to the ſaid JOHN LESHER, or informs him, or Mr. JACOB MORGAN, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, where the ſaid Negroe is ſecured, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward. *October* 11, 1776. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 9th of October inſt. out of the paſture of John Croſen, in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, a rediſh roan STALLION, with a bald face, mixed with red ſpots in the face, about ſix years old, and about 15½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well. Whoever delivers the thief and horſe to the owner, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN CROSEN. ¶

Newgarden, Cheſter county, Sept. 30, 1776.

A PLANTATION to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the 18th day of October next, containing 112 acres of land, conſiſting of four fields a conſiderable quantity of meadow ground, well ſupplied with water, a good bearing orchard and ground for ſpring grain; the remainder well timbered; on which is erected a two ſtory ſquare-log houſe, with a cellar under, a well of good water at the door, a barn, with ſtabling and cow-yard; a cooper's ſhop, with ſundry tools and cooper's ſtuff; a variety of houſhold furniture and farming utenſils, too tedious to mention. Alſo horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine. The vendue is intended to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, where attendance and the conditions, which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, ſhall be made known by the owner. AMBROSE TAYLOR. ¶

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on the 18th of October inſtant,

THE two following plantations, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in Cheſter county; the two ſaid plantations join each other, lying on the road leading from the Red Lion to the Plough and Harrow; there are on the firſt mentioned place, a good dwelling houſe with a ſtone gable, a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, a good barn and ſheds, and an extraordinary good apple orchard, and other fruit trees; the ſaid plantation contains 160 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and more part made; the upland good for grain, and all in good repair. The other plantation is all in good repair, with a log dwelling-houſe and kitchen adjoining, a good ſhop, fit for any tradeſman, a good barn, with a good ſtone ſpring-houſe and a never-failing ſpring, and a good ſtill-houſe with three ſtills, one contains 190 gallons new laſt fall; one 68, and the other 38 gallons; a good quantity of good meadow, and more part made, a good apple orchard; the land good for grain, contains 165 acres, and will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; the woodland well timbered; the payment made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given, by JAMES BATTEN.

N. B. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, at the dwelling-houſe of ſaid Batten, living on the premiſes, who will ſhew them to any that may apply. ¶

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 22d day of October inſtant,

A TRACT of good LAND, ſituate in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 100 acres, above one half woodland, ſome meadow made, and a great deal more may be made, and watered with good ſtreams of water, and a ſmall orchard. The great road from the Great Valley to Darby, and from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, runs thro' the premiſes. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe ſhall be furniſhed with houſe-room adjoining while he is building.——Alſo one other piece of LAND, 20 or 30 acres as the purchaſer pleaſes, ſituated as above, and more than one half woodland; there are on the premiſes a log houſe with a ſtone chimney, and ſome good meadow cleared and watered, and more may be made. Perſons inclining to view the land before the day of ſale may ſee it by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, about one mile from Newtown-Square Tavern. At the ſame time will be ſold, horſes fit for the draught or ſaddle, ſome young unbroke creatures, and mares with foal; alſo a mill to clean wheat. ‡ RICHARD FAWKES.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 31*ſt day of this inſt. October, on the premiſes,*

A CERTAIN LOT of good GROUND, containing about ten acres, ſituate in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Great-Valley to Cheſter and Darby, and another leading to Concord and the new Lancaſter road, they all interſect in in the ſaid piece of ground; one half woodland.

Likewiſe one other piece of land, between 20 and 30 acres, on the road leading from Goſhen to Philadelphia, well watered, and about three acres of meadow and five of woodland well timbered. Any perſon inclining to view either of them, before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and be informed of the terms by

† JOSEPH JAMES.

To be SOLD by public SALE, on Thurſday, the 24*th of October next, at* 3 *o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,*

THAT *noted* TAVERN, *called the Fox Chace, being on a Croſs Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, Darby, Cheſter and Brandywine, in the townſhip of Haverford, Cheſter county, about* 10 *miles from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the lands of Meſſieurs Samuel and Charles Humphreys, Moſes Parker, and others, containing about* 60 *or* 70 *acres, more or leſs, to be ſurveyed after it is ſold, about* 18 *or* 20 *acres of which are well timbered, and the reſt cleared, with all the improvements thereunto belonging; it is now in the tenure and under a leaſe to the Widow Coats, which will expire the* 10*th of April next, at* 36*l. per annum. Whoever inclines to view the place before the day of ſale, will pleaſe to apply to Nicholas Pechin, adjoining ſaid place. The conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by* NICHOLAS PECHIN, CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, *and* MARTIN MILLER, *Adminiſtrators.*

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, the 24th day of this inſtant October,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter, containing 120 acres of LAND, very pleaſantly ſituated, and in a very healthy part of the country; there are on the premiſes three ſeparate dwelling-houſes, a new ſtone barn, 45 feet by 25, a ſtable, cart-houſe, hay-loft and hog houſe, all of ſtone, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water; there is a good advantage of erecting any kind of water-works on the premiſes, as Ridley Creek runs a conſiderable diſtance through the land; there is a conſiderable quantity of meadow made and well watered, and more may be made, and all well watered by laſting ſtreams; the plowland is very good for grain and paſture, the woodland well timbered; there is a young bearing orchard, of near 400 trees, of very good fruit of different kinds; the whole in good repair. Thoſe that have a mind to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, will be ſhown by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. The title is indiſputably good, and the conditions of payment will be made known at the time of ſale, by

† JOHN BRIGGS.

Lancaſter Goal, September 30, 1776.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, a certain Negroe man, who calls himſelf *William*, and ſays he is the property of Mr. John Coxon, of Frederick county, Maryland. Alſo a certain *John Brown*, alias *Henry France-Nible*, ſuppoſed to be a runaway ſervant from Mr. Amor Grubb, by whom he is particularly deſcribed in his advertiſement. And a certain *Benjamin Simmons*, who confeſſes himſelf a ſervant to Thomas Owings, in Baltimore county, Maryland, by whom he has been advertiſed the 19th inſtant. The reſpective maſters of the ſaid ſervants and Negroe, are deſired to come, in three weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will then be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ PETER RIBLET, Goaler.

RUN away from Speedwell Forge, Lancaſter county, on Wedneſday, the 4th of September inſtant, an Engliſh indented ſervant lad, named *John Norman*, a thick well ſet fellow, 5 feet high, dark complexion; had on a beaver hat, brown hunting ſhirt, and tow trowſers; he worked in the Forge for ſome time, and is a very good half bloomer. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal in this province, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by HENRY GOOD, at the Forge, or JAMES OLD, at Reading Furnace ‖ 8 W.

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October 23, 1776. NUMB. 2496.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

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ROBERT BELL's,

Next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC SALE,

On the PREMISES, on SATURDAY, the ſixteenth day of NOVEMBER next,

THAT well accuſtomed TAVERN on the Lancaſter road, at the ſign of Admiral Warren, 23 miles from Philadelphia, with 240 acres of land, 25 acres of which are meadow, watered by two conſtant ſtreams, and more to be made from a never failing ſpring. There are on the premiſes a good convenient ſtone houſe, a large ſtone barn lately built, with the beſt conveniencies for ſtabling on ſaid road, good ſheds and other offices. It is ſituated in the Great Valley, where the land is eſteemed of the beſt quality, and conſtantly to be improved by lime-ſtone, with which it abounds. It lays very convenient, and the ſituation healthy and pleaſant for the gentleman farmer, who might chuſe to divide the farm or ſeparate it from the tavern. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe monies. For particulars, enquire of JOHN LARDNER, in Third-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 18th day of November next enſuing, at the late dwelling-houſe of Abraham Luken, in Towamenſing townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

THE ſaid Deceaſed's plantation, containing 200 acres of land and allowance, about one half thereof cleared, the other part well timbered, near 20 acres of meadow are made, and more may be made; there is on ſaid place a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen, a good frame barn and ſtabling, a good laſting ſpring of water near ſaid houſe, a good bearing orchard, the whole being in good repair; the title indiſputable.----- There will likewiſe be ſold 15 acres of land, adjoining the above, all within fence. Likewiſe will be ſold at the ſame time, 230 acres of land and allowance, ſituate in Cumberland county, near the river Juniata. The whole will be ſold by order of the ſaid Deceaſed's laſt will and teſtament. The conditions thereof will be made known at the day aboveſaid, by ELIZABETH LUKEN, JOHN LUKEN, MATTHIAS LUKEN, Execut. ¶

To be ſold by public Vendue, on the 7th day of November next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated in the Great-Valley, about 20 miles from Philadelphia, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, and county of Cheſter, containing 200 acres, about 90 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered, 12 acres of pretty good meadow, and more may be made; the whole may be watered by ſeveral ſprings; on the premiſes are a good dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, and cellar under, with an excellent ſpring of good water and ſpring-houſe near the door, a joyner's ſhop, barn, and ſtables, a good young bearing orchard, of 140 trees, of good fruit, and ſome of them graſted, with other fruit trees, and a good lime-kiln partly new, alſo a fine lime-ſtone quarry. There is likewiſe on ſaid plantation a ſmall tenement, with a good ſpring cloſe by, and a parcel of good bearing apple-trees. The ſaid premiſes are handy to mills and places of worſhip. For terms of ſale, apply to the owners, who will give an indiſputable title, and poſſeſſion next ſpring.

¶ DAVID and SAMUEL JOHN.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Weſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres, or thereabouts; there are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good merchant mill, almoſt new, built of ſtone in the beſt manner, with one pair of very good burrs, one Cologne, and one country ſtone; adjoining the griſt mill a new well built ſaw mill, and a well ſecured ſtone dam; a convenient ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtables, hay-houſe, and about 25 acres of good meadow cleared; the whole well watered, and more may be made, and the fences all in good repair. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to ROBERT CORNTHWAIT, living on the premiſes, may view the whole, and know the terms; or to JOHN BROWN, Merchant, Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

THAT noted and well-accuſtomed TAVERN in Swedeſborough, near the main landing on Raccoon-creek, in the county of Glouceſter, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Salem, with two acres of land, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, three rooms on a floor, with a good cedar log houſe adjoining, a cellar under it, a pump of good water near the door, good ſtables and ſheds, with other out-houſes, and a good paled garden: It is very convenient to get hay in the ſummer. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer. The terms of ſale may be known, by applying to JOHN RAMBO, on the premiſes. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, about a mile from the ſign of the Waggon, and oppoſite the 42 mile ſtone from Philadelphia, containing 123 acres of land, with good allowance, 100 of which is under the quitrent of a ſmall part of a red roſe, 60 or 70 acres cleared, ſome meadow part made, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made and well watered, the remainder exceeding well timbered. There are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, a good barn, ſtable, a ſpring-houſe over a ſpring of excellent water, and a good bearing orchard of 100 apple-trees, grafted. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes, JOHN and JOB SINKLER. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt New-Jerſey, a ſervant lad, named *Philip Sebſt*, about 15 years of age, a luſty ſurly looking boy, freckled, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on a lightiſh coloured coat, which has been turned, ſtriped jacket, new ſheepſkin breeches, new homeſpun ſhirt, not whitened. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, or workhouſe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

October 16, 1776. CALEB NEWBOLD.

☞ All perſons are forbid to entertain or conceal him at their peril. It is ſuppoſed he was enticed away by his mother and ſiſter, who live in Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand weight of ſalt butter, in kegs; 120l. worth of calimancoes and ſingle damaſks, of all colours; 70l. worth of cotton velverets, different colours; camblets; ſeveral pieces of worſted ſtuff for gowns; about 40l. worth of different calicoes; 3 dozen womens worſted ſtockings; Wiltons; lawns; plain and flowered kenting handkerchiefs; 3 dozen mens wool hats; ſheet iron, and a middling aſſortment of other ſhop goods, by the ſubſcriber, ſhop-keeper, living on the Croſs-roads, about half way on the great road between the town of Reading and Bethlehem, in Maxatawny townſhip, in Berks county.

Tenth-Month 21, 1776. ‖ WILLIAM GREEN.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Hardiſton, Suſſex county, in New-Jerſey, on the night of the 28th of September laſt, a dark bay horſe (with ſaddle and bridle) near 14 hands high, branded on the near fore ſhoulder D, has a bald face, and 3 white feet, is 7 years old. Suppoſed to be ſtolen by a certain perſon who called his name John Cooper, *but it is very probable that he will change his name, as he has ſince called it* John Huffman; *had on, when he went away, a check woollen ſhirt, over a white linen ſhirt, and a double breaſted under jacket; he ſtole a blue and white mixed coloured coat, but it is likely that he will change his clothes; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, and black hair, a middling well built fellow, has a down look, and has had the ſmall-pox, has a ſcar above his left eye, he is of a Dutch deſcent, and can ſpeak both Dutch and Engliſh. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and horſe, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* § *PETER MARTIN.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Friday, the 4th inſt. a young Negroe woman, named BET, of middling ſtature, thick, fat, and likely; her ears bored for rings; had on a black alamode bonnet with lace, an old blue ſhaloon jacket and petticoat, white linen ſhift, handkerchief and apron, pale blue worſted ſtockings, with red clocks, high-heeled black leather ſhoes, and ſilver buckles; took with her an half-worn ſcarlet cloak, new purple and yellow checked ſtuff jacket and petticoat, white linen ditto, blue and white ſtamped linen ditto, cambrick apron, red and white calicoe ſhort gown, and black bombazeen quilted petticoat. I have been informed that a Negroe woman, anſwering her deſcription, was ſeen at Brunſwick in Jerſey, with ſome ſoldiers, but to this I do not give entire credit. Any perſon delivering the ſaid Negroe woman to MICHAEL CLARK, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to any of the Maryland officers at camp, or to the ſubſcriber in Charles county, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. THOMAS STONE.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1776. ‖ 5 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, the 14th of October inſtant, an indented ſervant lad, named *John Caddils*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox, brown hair, tied; he has worked about a year at the ſcythe-making buſineſs; had on, and took with him, a claret coloured cloth coat, a ſtriped cotton jacket, red flannel under ditto, double breaſted; corderoy breeches, buckſkin ditto, almoſt new, ſtriped cotton trowſers, one fine white ſhirt, and two coarſe ſhirts; a new beaver hat, and an old felt ditto; one pair of blue and white worſted ſtockings, one pair of white thread and two pair of old yarn ditto, two pair of ſhoes almoſt new. It is probable he may change his name and forge a paſs, as he can write a good hand. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſters may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by GARRET and MATTHEWS.

*** *All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off.* ¶

CAME to the plantation of HENRY PAWLING, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in May laſt, a young black BULL, with ſome white under his belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

CAME to the plantation occupied by the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, near Neſhaminy Ferry, the firſt week in laſt July, a brindle COW, ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. THOMAS GUY. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Perkiomen creek, New-Providence townſhip, a black STALLION, about 14 hands high, and about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *October* 5, 1776. JACOB KLINE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, the 10th of Auguſt laſt, a yearling HEIFER, ſpotted black and white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOSEPH HUNT, ſenior. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the kitchen of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the tenth of October inſtant, a blue and white Coverlid, two Sheets made of tow linen, one ſomewhat larger than the other; the pattern for a ſhirt, of flaxen linen; 3 ſtriped lincey petticoats; 3 pewter diſhes and 9 plates, all London pewter, and marked ſlightly with the letters R C, on the back of them; a pewter mug; a pewter porringer and 16 ſpoons, the greateſt part of the ſpoons marked T. C. on the handles; a copper tea-kettle; 6 caſe-kives and 6 forks, with ſeveral other articles. Whoever ſecures the aboveſaid goods, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; *Four Dollars* for the goods only, or in proportion for any part thereof.

¶ WILLIAM M'CLEAN.

STOP THIEF!

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Kennet, Cheſter county, on Sixth-day evening laſt, a dark brown or bay MARE, three years old this ſeaſon, her hind feet white, trots and paces tolerably well; the perſon who ſecures the mare, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward; and for the mare and thief, if ſtolen, Three Pounds, with reaſonable charges for his being delivered to the keeper of Cheſter county goal, paid by

October 7, 1776. § JOSEPH WALTER, *jun.*

The CONSTITUTION *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *as eſtabliſhed by the* GENERAL CONVENTION, *elected for that purpoſe, and held at* Philadelphia, *July* 15, 1776, *and continued by adjournments to September* 28, 1776.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

Sect. 19. FOR the preſent the ſupreme executive council of this State ſhall conſiſt of twelve perſons, choſen in the following manner: The freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and of the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks reſpectively, ſhall chooſe by ballot one perſon for the city and one for each county aforeſaid, to ſerve for three years and no longer, at the time and place for electing Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly. The freemen of the counties of Lancaſter, York, Cumberland and Berks ſhall in like manner elect one perſon for each county reſpectively, to ſerve as Counſellors for two years and no longer. And the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland reſpectively, ſhall in like manner elect one perſon for each county, to ſerve as Counſellors for one year and no longer. And at the expiration of the time for which each counſellor was choſen to ſerve, the freemen of the city of Philadelphia and of the ſeveral counties in this State reſpectively ſhall elect one perſon to ſerve as Counſellor for three years and no longer; and ſo on every third year forever. By this mode of election and continual rotation, more men will be trained to public buſineſs, there will in every ſubſequent year be found in the council a number of perſons acquainted with the proceedings of the foregoing years, whereby the buſineſs will be more conſiſtently conducted, and moreover the danger of eſtabliſhing an inconvenient ariſtocracy will be effectually prevented. All vacancies in the council that may happen by death, reſignation, or otherwiſe, ſhall be filled at the next general election for Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, unleſs a particular election for that purpoſe ſhall be ſooner appointed by the Preſident and Council. No member of the General Aſſembly, or Delegate in Congreſs, ſhall be choſen a member of the Council. The Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be choſen annually by the joint ballot of the General Aſſembly and Council, of the members of the Council. Any perſon having ſerved as a Counſellor for three ſucceſſive years, ſhall be incapable of holding that office for four years afterwards. Every member of the Council ſhall be a Juſtice of the Peace for the whole Commonwealth by virtue of his office.

In caſe new additional counties ſhall hereafter be erected in this State, ſuch county or counties ſhall elect a Counſellor, and ſuch county or counties ſhall be annexed to the next neighbouring counties, and ſhall take rotation with ſuch counties.

The Council ſhall meet annually, at the ſame time and place with the General Aſſembly.

The Treaſurer of the State, Truſtees of the Loan-Office, Naval Officers, Collectors of Cuſtoms or Exciſe, Judge of the Admiralty, Attornies-General, Sheriffs, and Prothonotaries, ſhall not be capable of a ſeat in the General Aſſembly, Executive Council, or Continental Congreſs.

Sect. 20. The Preſident, and in his abſence the Vice-Preſident, with the Council, five of whom ſhall be a quorum, ſhall have power to appoint and commiſſionate Judges, Naval Officers, Judge of the Admiralty, Attorney-General and all other officers, civil and military, except ſuch as are choſen by the General Aſſembly, or the people, agreeable to this frame of government and the laws that may be made hereafter; and ſhall ſupply every vacancy in any office occaſioned by death, reſignation, removal or diſqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this conſtitution. They are to correſpond with other States, and tranſact buſineſs with the officers of government civil and military, and to prepare ſuch buſineſs as may appear to them neceſſary to lay before the General Aſſembly. They ſhall ſit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their aſſiſtance, for advice only, the juſtices of the ſupreme court; and ſhall have power to grant pardons and remit fines in all caſes whatſoever, except in caſes of impeachment; and in caſes of treaſon and murder, ſhall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until the end of the next ſeſſions of aſſembly. But there ſhall be no remiſſion or mitigation of puniſhment on impeachments, except by act of the legiſlature. They are alſo to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of ſuch meaſures as may be reſolved upon by the General Aſſembly; and they may draw upon the treaſury for ſuch ſums as ſhall be appropriated by the Houſe: They may alſo lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the receſs of the houſe only: They may grant ſuch licences as ſhall be directed by law, and ſhall have power to call together the General Aſſembly when neceſſary, before the day to which they ſhall ſtand adjourned. The Preſident ſhall be commander in chief of the forces of the State, but ſhall not command in perſon, except adviſed thereto by the Council, and then only ſo long as they ſhall approve thereof. The Preſident and Council ſhall have a Secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any Counſellor may enter his diſſent, with his reaſons in ſupport of it.

Sect. 21. All commiſſions ſhall be in the name, and by the authority of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſealed with the State Seal, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident, and atteſted by the Secretary; which Seal ſhall be kept by the Council.

Sect. 22. Every officer of State, whether judicial or executive, ſhall be liable to be impeached by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this State in General Aſſembly, either when in office, or within one year after; and ſhall forfeit his office upon conviction of bribery, corruption or other high crimes or miſdemeanors, or miſbehaviour in office, or any other crime or miſdemeanor committed by him when in office, or neglect of duty, or gross miſconduct, or by reaſon of conviction before any other court of competent jurisdiction of felony or any infamous crime, or of any offence whereby the laws of this State he ſhall become incapable to hold any office in the ſame; and ſhall be diſabled from holding any office or place of truſt or profit under the authority of this State, until he be reſtored by act of legiſlature. And no officer of State ſhall exercise the office of Juſtice of the Peace during the time he ſhall continue in any other office of profit or truſt, except Juſtices of the Peace for the city of Philadelphia and county of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Berks, Northampton, Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Northumberland, Bedford and Weſtmoreland counties.

Sect. 23. The Preſident and Council ſhall appoint a Secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any Counſellor may enter his diſſent, with his reaſons in ſupport of it.

Sect. 24. The Preſident and Council ſhall have power to appoint a Regiſter of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Orphans Court, Prothonotaries, Sheriffs, Coroners, Juſtices of the Peace, and all other officers, civil and military, except ſuch as are choſen by the General Aſſembly, or the people, agreeable to this frame of government and the laws that may be made hereafter; and ſhall ſupply every vacancy in any office occaſioned by death, reſignation, removal or diſqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this conſtitution. They are to correſpond with other States, and tranſact buſineſs with the officers of government civil and military, and to prepare ſuch buſineſs as may appear to them neceſſary to lay before the General Aſſembly. They ſhall fit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their aſſiſtance, for advice only, the juſtices of the ſupreme court; and ſhall have power to grant pardons and remit fines in all caſes whatſoever, except in caſes of impeachment; and in caſes of treaſon and murder, ſhall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until the end of the next ſeſſions of aſſembly. But there ſhall be no remiſſion or mitigation of puniſhment on impeachments, except by act of the legiſlature. They are alſo to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of ſuch meaſures as may be reſolved upon by the General Aſſembly; and they may draw upon the treaſury for ſuch ſums as ſhall be appropriated by the Houſe: They may alſo lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the receſs of the houſe only: They may grant ſuch licences as ſhall be directed by law, and ſhall have power to call together the General Aſſembly when neceſſary, before the day to which they ſhall ſtand adjourned. The Preſident ſhall be commander in chief of the forces of the State, but ſhall not command in perſon, except adviſed thereto by the Council, and then only ſo long as they ſhall approve thereof. The Preſident and Council ſhall have a Secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any Counſellor may enter his diſſent, with his reaſons in ſupport of it.

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The following Advices are taken from an Engliſh Paper of July 29, found on board one of the Prizes lately taken at the Eaſtward, viz.

MADRID, JUNE 30.

THE Court received laſt week two couriers at Aranjuez, one from Liſbon, and the other from Corunna. Although nothing has been publiſhed of the contents of their diſpatches, yet we are aſſured that they bring a relation of the hoſtilities committed by the Portugueſe in the river Plata, where they have beſieged and taken three different forts, and made the garriſon priſoners of war. It is very certain, that the court ſent, immediately after the arrival of the ſaid couriers, two expreſſes, one to France, the other to England, and that ſeveral regiments have received orders to defile, without delay, towards the frontiers of the kingdom of Portugal.

LONDON, July 23.

The laſt diſpatches from Gen. Howe contained preſſing demands for regular ſupplies of proviſions from England or Ireland.

The troops that will ſerve in America this campaign will be divided as follows:

Under General Howe, 34,614. Gen. Carlton, 13,377. General Clinton, 3,397. Total of the King's troops to act in America this campaign, 51,388.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh.

"Letters from Hanover adviſe, that the King of Great Britain has given orders to remount the artillery not only at Hanover but at Stade, Hamelen, Hardeburgh, Nienburgh, and other ſtrong places, to make new baggage waggons, copper pontoons, and alſo to take throughout the Electorate an exact liſt of all the young men able to bear arms."

The Earl of Rochford, we are informed, is making great preparations for embarking for Ireland, his appointment, as Viceroy of that kingdom, being determined upon in Council.

A letter from Cadiz, dated July 8, ſays, "An advice boat is juſt arrived here from South America, which has brought ſome very particular, and, it is ſaid, very diſagreeable news. An expreſs is gone up with it to Madrid. I have juſt now heard that there has been an engagement, and that the Portugueſe have killed and taken above one thouſand of our troops, and deſtroyed ſome towns and villages."

July 25. It is poſitively aſſerted that the tranſport ſervice, extraordinaries of the army, and contingent expence attending the American campaign, will amount, in the courſe of the year 1776, to five millions and a half, which is more than they amounted to in any one of Mr. Pitt's moſt ſucceſsful campaigns, when there were above 318,000 effective Engliſhmen in Britiſh pay, beſides above 100,000 foreigners, including thoſe paid and cloathed by the Pruſſian ſubſidy; and when we had fleets and armies in every quarter of the globe, gaining victories and making conqueſts that will for ever immortalize the fame and glory of Great-Britain.

July 27. Capt. Williamſon, of the Francis, who is arrived in town from Antigua, brings us the following accounts, viz. That a few days after they were on this ſide of the Bermuda iſlands, the following ſhips were taken by the Revenge and Montgomery, two ſmall American privateers, viz. The brig Henry, Blyth, from Barbados to Halifax, taken the 28th of May, laden with rum; the Rover, Hunter, from Antigua to Dublin, taken the 13th of June, laden with ditto; the Iſabella, Kirk, from ditto for ditto, taken the 13th of June, loaded with ditto; the Harlequin, Goodwin, from Nevis to ditto, taken the 2d of July, loaded with ſugar and rum; the Devonſhire, Fiſher, from Antigua to ditto, taken the 1ſt of July, loaded with rum; the Polly, Lear, from ditto to London, taken the 2d of July, loaded with ſugar and rum, in lat. 34:55, long. 53:36. They are valued all together at three hundred thouſand pounds.

Capt. Stephenſon, of the Lady Juliana, arrived in town yeſterday, and gives us the following account of the capture of his ſhip, from Jamaica to London, in company with the Reynolds, Capt. Ruſden, from ditto for ditto, and the Juno, Capt. Marſden, from ditto for Briſtol. "On the ninth and twelfth of May laſt, they were attacked by two American privateers, ——Capt. Henry, mounting ſix three pounders and ten ſwivels, on the ninth of May; and Lady Juliana, Stephenſon, and Juno Marſden, were taken by the Chance, Capt. Adams, who mounted four ſix pounders and ten ſwivels, the twelfth; that the Provincials put the Captains and paſſengers on board a Spaniſh veſſel that was leaky, to carry them into Proxidence, where the Captains purchaſed a veſſel, called the Baltimore, which is ſince arrived at Plymouth.

The certain advice received yeſterday of nine ſail of ſhips being taken by the American privateers, has raiſed the inſurance on all Jamaica ſhips, and ſhips from the Weſt-India iſlands 20l. per cent. more than it was before; and many of the underwriters even refuſe to enter their names on a policy; for they look upon it as a hazardous venture, as there are a vaſt number of privateers out to intercept our homeward bound Weſt-India ſhips.

Forty per cent. inſurance was offered on Wedneſday, and 50 per cent. inſured laſt Thurſday, on ſome ſhips expected from Jamaica. It is ſaid privateers will, in conſequence of the above intelligence, be fitted out here immediately.

WHITEHALL, July 27. The following letter from General Sir Guy Carlton, to Lord George Germaine, was this day received by Capt. Le Maitre, who arrived expreſs from Montreal.

"MY LORD, *Montreal, June* 20, 1776.

"In a former letter I informed your Lordſhip that the troops were ordered to aſſemble at Three Rivers; they all puſhed forward with great expedition, as faſt as they arrived off Quebec, by land or water, as beſt anſwered that end. The eighth inſtant the rebels attempted a very bold enterpriſe indeed; they croſſed over from Sorrel in fifty boats, better than two thouſand men, landed at the Point du Lai before day-light, and marched to attack the troops at Three Rivers, diſregarding the ſloop Martin, ſome armed veſſels and tranſports full of troops, that were at anchor three miles above the town, otherwiſe than to keep out of reach of their cannon. They made ſome attempt to force the ſixty-ſecond regiment; but whether they found Brigadier General Fraſer, who commanded at Three Rivers, too ſtrong and too well poſted, or that they were alarmed by Brigadier General Neſbit, who landed the troops from the tranſports behind them, 'tis certain they ſoon gave up offenſive meaſures, and retreated with all ſpeed up the river, keeping in the woods. The Brigadiers Neſbit and Fraſer puſhed up likewiſe, but kept by the water ſide, in hopes of getting their boats and cutting off their retreat; the firſt as far as Machiche, the latter to the Point du Lai. The ſloop Martin and armed veſſels ſailed as high as the River du [illegible] day of [illegible] their troops.

[illegible] her killed and wounded of the [illegible] ſurrendered or were taken priſoners, among thoſe was their chief, Mr. Thompſon, whom I think they call Major-General, and a Mr. Erwin, who was ſecond on this expedition, and ſome others. The killed and wounded of the King's troops amounted to 12 or 13 ſoldiers only.

"The next day the troops were ordered to their former ſtations; all who had tranſports up reimbarked. Brigadier-General Fraſer was ordered to march along the North Shore with the troops, whoſe tranſports had not been able to get up, and meaſures were taken to march a body of troops alſo by the South Shore, had the wind continued favourable; for it ſeemed of great importance in this unhappy war, that the rebels ſhould be driven from the upper part of the province as ſoon as poſſible. The wind ſpringing up fair, the fleet ſailed, and arrived off Sorrel the evening of the 14th inſt. the laſt of the rebels had retreated from thence ſome hours before. The grenadiers and light infantry of the troops in this diviſion immediately landed, ſupported by Brigadier-General Neſbit and part of his brigade. The next morning more troops were ſent on ſhore, and the command of this column given to Lieutenant General Burgoyne, with inſtructions to purſue the rebels up the river Sorrel to St. John's, but without hazarding any thing till the column on his right ſhould co-operate with him. As ſoon as the regulations for the different tranſports could be made out, the remainder of the fleet ſailed for Longuiel, four leagues from Chamblee (Chamblee is fifteen leagues from Sorrel, by the river of that name) and had not the wind failed, this column might have arrived at Longuiel the ſame night, and about the ſame time with Mr. Arnold, and the remainder of the rebels, retiring from Montreal. The next day the troops landed, and marched by La Prairie towards St. John's. The advanced guard was ſupported by all the Engliſh remaining after the diſpoſitions already mentioned, under the command of Major-General Philips, and this diviſion followed by two regiments of the Brunſwick troops, and that of Hanau, commanded by Major-General Riedeſel.

"The advanced guard arrived the morning of the 19th inſt. near to St. John's, when they learned that the head of Lieut. General Burgoyne's column had taken poſſeſſion of the redoubts the night before; they found all the buildings in flames, all the craft and large boats the rebels could not drag up the Rapids of Chamblee, with ſome proviſions, were alſo burned. I hear twenty-two pieces of cannon are left behind, hid in the woods; ſeveral other marks appear of great precipitation and fright; on this occaſion I think they had no ſmall cauſe. All his Majeſty's national and foreign troops ſhewed a great zeal and eagerneſs to overtake the rebels; and I doubt not but they would have given every proof of fidelity and valour, had the enemy delayed their retreat a little longer.—The corps of artillery ſhewed great diligence likewiſe on the occaſion; there were brigades which marched with both columns.—Brigadier Fraſer's corps croſſed from the north, and fell into the rear of the two columns on the ſouth ſide; they were alſo joined by numbers of Canadians, and that on the right by many Indians.

"Capt. Le Maitre will have the honour to preſent to your Lordſhip theſe diſpatches. He is an intelligent officer, and well qualified to give any farther information of the tranſactions in this province. I ſhall take the liberty to recommend him to your Lordſhip as an officer of merit. I am, &c. GUY CARLTON."

NEWPORT, *October* 11.

Laſt Monday the continental ſloop Providence, Capt. Jones, arrived at a ſafe port, having, in a cruiſe of ſix weeks, captured 16 ſail of veſſels, 6 of which he burnt; among the others is one ſhip with 3000 quintals of codfiſh, ſome ſmaller fiſhermen, and two Weſt-Indiamen.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.

INTELLIGENCE received in CONGRESS, October 21ſt, from the Middle and Northern Departments.

In the night of the 15th inſtant General Mercer paſſed over to Staten-Iſland with part of the troops poſted at Perth-Amboy, and advanced within a few miles of Richmond town, having been informed that a company of Britiſh troops, one of Heſſians, and one of Skinner's militia lay there—Colonel Griffin was detached with Colonel Patterſon's battalion, and Major Clarke at the head of ſome riſle-men, to fall in upon the eaſt end of the town, while the remainder of the troops encloſed it on the other quarters; both diviſions reached the town by break of day, but not before the enemy were alarmed; moſt of them fled after exchanging a few ſhot with Col. Griffin's detachment. Two ſoldiers of the enemy were mortally wounded, and ſeventeen taken priſoners; with the loſs only of two ſoldiers killed on our ſide. Col. Griffin received a wound in the foot from a muſket ball, and Lieut. Col Smith was ſlightly wounded in the arm. Amongſt the priſoners taken in this action are eight Heſſians. Our troops brought off from Staten-Iſland 45 muſkets, a number of bayonets, cutlaſſes, &c. and one ſtandard of the Britiſh light horſe.

It has been determined in a Council of War at Head Quarters, to remove the army from the Heights of Haerlem towards Eaſt and Weſt Cheſter, in order to outflank the enemy, and diſappoint their intentions.

On Friday the 18th inſtant one of the enemy's advanced parties near Eaſt Cheſter fell in with part of Col. Glover's brigade, when a ſmart and cloſe engagement enſued; in which our men behaved with great coolneſs and intrepidity, and drove the enemy back to their main body.

That on the 11th inſtant, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the enemy's fleet on Lake Champlain, conſiſting of one ſhip mounting 16 guns, one ſnow mounting the ſame number, one ſchooner of 14 guns, two of twelve, two ſloops, a bomb ketch, and a large veſſel, (her force unknown) with fifteen or twenty flat bottomed boats or gondolas, carrying one 12 or 18 pounder in their bows, appeared off Cumberland Head: General Arnold with his forces immediately prepared to receive them—At 11 o'clock the attack began, at half paſt 12 the engagement became general and very warm; ſome of the enemy's ſhips and all their gondolas beat up and rowed within muſket ſhot of our fleet. They continued a very hot fire with round and grape ſhot till 5 o'clock, when they thought proper to retire about ſix or ſeven hundred yards diſtance, and continued there until dark. Gen. Arnold and his troops conducted themſelves during this action with great firmneſs and intrepidity, and made a better reſiſtance than could have been expected againſt a force ſo greatly ſuperior—the whole of our killed and wounded amounted to about 60. The Philadelphia gondola and a ſchooner were loſt in the engagement, but all the men were ſaved. The enemy landed a large number of Indians on Schuyler's Iſland and on each ſhore, who kept up an inceſſant fire, but did little damage. The enemy had to appearance upwards of 1000 men in batteaus prepared for boarding.

The enemy's force being ſo greatly ſuperior, it was determined in Council to remove to Crown Point, in order to refit and collect our force. At 2 o'clock, P. M. the 12th, our fleet weighed anchor, with a freſh breeze to the ſouthward: The enemy's fleet at the ſame time got under way: Our gondalas made very little way ahead.—In the evening the wind moderated, and we made ſuch progreſs, that at ſix o'clock next morning we were about 28 miles from Crown Point. The enemy's fleet was very little above Schuyler's Iſland, the wind breezed up to the ſouthward, ſo that we gained very little by beating or rowing; at the ſame time the enemy took a freſh breeze from the N. E. and, by the time we had reached Split Rock, were along ſide of us. The Waſhington and the Congreſs were in the rear, the reſt of our fleet were ahead, except two gondolas ſunk at Schuyler's Iſland:—The Waſhington galley was in ſuch a ſhattered condition, and had ſo many men killed and wounded, that ſhe ſtruck to the enemy after receiving a few broadſides. The Congreſs was then attacked by a ſhip mounting 12 eighteen pounders, a ſchooner of 14 ſixes, and one of 12 ſixes; two under her ſtern and one on her broadſide, within muſket-ſhot: The enemy kept up an inceſſant fire about five glaſſes with round and grape ſhot, which was returned as briſkly. The ſails, rigging and hull of the Congreſs were ſhattered and torn in pieces; when, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, Gen. Arnold, who was on board, ran her aſhore in a ſmall creek ten miles from Crown Point, where after taking out her ſmall arms ſhe was ſet on fire, with 4 other gondolas; with whoſe crews the General reached Crown Point that evening, luckily eſcaping the ſavages, who way-laid the road in two hours after he had paſſed it.—Of our whole fleet we have ſaved two gallies, two ſchooners, one gondola, and one ſloop.

Gen. Arnold behaved with ſuch intrepidity, that he covered the retreat of the few veſſels we ſaved at the expence of one third of his crew—Our commanders and men behaved moſt gallantly; ſome veſſels having loſt all their officers, fought notwithſtanding, and refuſed to yield but with their lives. The enemy acknowledge our bravery, and confeſs their loſs of men equal to ours.

Our troops are now buſily employed in compleating the lines, redoubts, &c. at Crown Point, expecting the enemy to attack them with their fleet and army. But as the ſeaſon is now far advanced, and our men are daily growing in health, they have the moſt flattering expectations of maintaining their poſt againſt any force the enemy can bring.

N. B. Two of the enemy's gondolas were ſunk the firſt day by our fleet, and one blown up with 60 men.

Monday laſt arrived here the prize brig Sherburne, Jonathan Bunnell, late maſter, taken by the Hancock privateer, Captain Newman, of this port. We hear her cargoe conſiſts of 580 barrels of oil.

The Britiſh and Heſſian troops, lately taken on Staten-Iſland, were brought to town under guard laſt Monday.

A ſchooner, Captain Wilſon, bound from Boſton for Bourdeaux, was taken about five days after ſhe ſailed, by the Perſeus man of war, of 20 guns, lately arrived from England; after taking out the maſter and mate, they put two midſhipmen and four ſailors on board, to navigate her to New-York, but ſhe ran aſhore laſt week near Sandy-Hook, and was taken poſſeſſion of by our troops, who ſaved the cargoe, and it is thought the veſſel may be got off. The midſhipmen and ſailors were made priſoners, and arrived here laſt Monday night.

At a Meeting of a large and reſpectable Number of the Citizens of Philadelphia in the State-houſe Yard, on Monday and Tueſday, the 21ſt and 22d Days of October inſtant, (Colonel JOHN BAYARD *in the Chair) the following* RESOLUTIONS *were agreed to by a great Majority, and affectionately recommended to their Fellow-citizens, in every Part of the State of Pennſylvania.*

Reſolved,

1. THAT the late Convention was called for the expreſs purpoſe of forming a new government in this State, on the authority of the people only, with power alſo to appoint Delegates in Congreſs, and a Council of Safety.

2. That the ſaid Convention aſſumed and exerciſed powers with which they were not entruſted by the people.

3. That in the Conſtitution formed by the ſaid Convention, the CHRISTIAN religion is not treated with proper reſpect.

4. That the ſaid Conſtitution *unneceſſarily* deviates from all reſemblance to the former government of this State, to which the people have been *accuſtomed*.

5. That it is the ſenſe of this meeting, that the people did not deſire ſuch *ſtrange innovations*, but only that the kingly, parliamentary, and proprietary powers ſhould be totally aboliſhed, and ſuch alterations made as would thereby be rendered neceſſary, ſo that a well formed government might be eſtabliſhed ſolely on the authority of the people.

6. That the ſaid Conſtitution differs not only unneceſſarily from that to which the people have been accuſtomed, but *in many important articles* from EVERY Government that has lately been eſtabliſhed in *America* on the authority of the people—from the ſentiments of the Honourable the Continental Congreſs reſpecting government—and from thoſe of the moſt diſtinguiſhed authors, who have deliberately conſidered that ſubject. *

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* The ſaid Conſtitution differs from others lately formed, in theſe particulars: 1ſt. It eſtabliſhes only a *ſingle* legiſlative body. 2dly. It renders the *judicial* dependant on that *ſingle* legiſlative body, who may remove any judge from his office, *without trial*, for any thing they pleaſe to call "miſbehaviour." 3dly. It renders the *executive* dependent on that *ſingle* legiſlative body; by whom alone the *executive* officers are to be paid for their ſervices,—and by whom, from the great diſproportion between the numbers of the Aſſembly and Council, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident muſt always be annually choſen,—beſides, that every officer, *executive* or *judicial*, may be impeached *by the Aſſembly*, before *ſix* of the Council *thus dependent on the Aſſembly*, and be tried and condemned. 4thly. It erects no *Court of Appeals*, more neceſſary here than in ſome other States, as our Supreme Court may try cauſes in the firſt inſtance, and finally determine them, ſo that there is no mode ſettled for correcting their errors.

The ſaid Conſtitution differs from the ſentiments of the Hon. Congreſs, in rendering *every Judge* in the State entirely dependent on the *ſingle* legiſlative body.—For in the firſt petition to the King of *Great-Britain*, the Congreſs, in enumerating "*grievances*," ſay, "The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependent on *one* part of the legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as the duration of their commiſſions." Again, the ſaid Conſtitution differs from the ſentiments of the Hon. Congreſs, in not having "*ſeparated* and *diſtributed* powers into *different* hands, for *checks upon one another*;" for in their addreſs to the inhabitants of *Canada*, mentioning

7. That ſeveral regulations eſſential to the welfare of the community are omitted in the ſaid conſtitution. †

8. That ſeveral regulations, improper to be taken notice of therein, are mentioned in the ſaid Conſtitution. ‡

9. That the ſaid Conſtitution is confuſed, inconſiſtent, and dangerous. ‖

10. That the ſaid Conſtitution ought to be altered and amended.

11. That no mode is ſettled by the ſaid Conſtitution for altering or amending the ſame, but that of a Convention to meet *more than ſeven years hence*, IF a Council of Cenſors ſhall be choſen in the year 1783, and IF *two thirds* of that Council ſhall agree to call ſuch a Convention to meet within *two* years afterwards.

12. That the late Convention, on the *fifth* day of *September* laſt in the afternoon, as appears from the minutes of their proceedings, ordered *four hundred* copies of the propoſed plan of Government to be printed and publiſhed "FOR CONSIDERATION;" and on the *ſixteenth* day of the *ſame* month, proceeded on the *confirmation* thereof, making only immaterial alterations.

13. That therefore the late Convention did not allow time to the people of this State to take into their conſideration the propoſed frame of Government.

14. That the late Convention did not know, that the ſaid frame of Government would be agreeable to the people.

15. That therefore the conduct of the late Convention, in eſtabliſhing the Conſtitution aforeſaid *abſolutely for more than ſeven years*, and not ſettling ſome mode for making alterations and amendments within that period, if they ſhould be judged expedient, without overturning the government, was a high violation of the Rights of the Freemen of this State.

16. That the conduct of the late Convention, in preſcribing oaths and affirmations to be taken for the ſupport of a conſtitution unprecedented on this continent, not to be altered or amended for more than ſeven years, however exceptionable or dangerous it might prove, and which the people have had no experience of, nor have been allowed time to take into their conſideration, was a high violation of the rights of the freemen of this State.

17. That it is the ſenſe of this Meeting, that the people are generally and greatly diſſatisfied with the ſaid Conſtitution.

18. That it is the ſenſe of this Meeting, that the late increaſe of the number and inſolence of tories and perſons diſaffected to the Independence of this State, and the feebleneſs of its public meaſures, are greatly owing to that general diſſatisfaction.

19. That more dangerous conſequences may be expected, unleſs the unhappy cauſes of ſuch diſſatisfaction can be removed, by procuring proper alterations and amendments to be made in the ſaid Conſtitution.

20. That ſuch alterations and amendments are immediately and abſolutely neceſſary for promoting the happineſs of *Pennſylvania*, and advancing the welfare of our great *American* cauſe, and cannot with ſafety to the public be deferred.

21. That for the attainment of theſe ſalutary purpoſes, the freemen of the ſeveral counties in this State be inſtantly and moſt cordially invited to accede to the foregoing reſolutions, and to agree to and concur in executing the following.

22. That at the election to be held on the *fifth* day of *November* next, the electors ought not to take the oath or affirmation required by the ordinance of the late Convention, dated on the *twenty-ſixth* day of *September* inſtant.

23. That the inſpectors and judges of the ſaid election ought not to take the oath or affirmation recited in the ordinance aforeſaid.

24. That every inſpector and judge ought to take the oath or affirmation preſcribed by an act of Aſſembly of the late government of *Pennſylvania*, made in the year of our Lord 1766, and intituled "an Act directing the choice of Inſpectors, and for holding the general elections in this province."

25. That the members of Aſſembly to be choſen at the ſaid election ought not to take the oath or affirmation, or to make or ſubſcribe the declaration, mentioned in the tenth ſection of the frame of government formed by the late Convention.

26. That when two thirds of the members elected have met and choſen their Speaker, before they proceed to buſineſs, each member ought to make and ſubſcribe the following declaration:—"*I* (mentioning his name) *profeſs faith in* GOD *the Father, and in* JESUS CHRIST *his Eternal Son, and in the* HOLY SPIRIT, *One* GOD *bleſſed for evermore: And I do acknowledge the* HOLY SCRIPTURES *of the Old and New Teſtaments to be given by Divine Inſpiration.*"—And to take this oath or affirmation: "*I, as a member of this Aſſembly, will not propoſe or aſſent to any act, vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me injurious to the people; nor do or conſent to any act or thing that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their rights or privileges; but will in all things conduct myſelf as a faithful and honeſt Repreſentative and guardian of the people, according to the beſt of my judgment and abilities. I do renounce, refuſe and abjure any allegiance or obedience to George the third, King of Great-Britain, his heirs or ſucceſſors, or any in authority under him or them; and I will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the State of Pennſylvania.*"

27. That the ſaid Aſſembly ought to have full powers to make ſuch alterations and amendments in the Conſtitution aforeſaid, as the ſaid Aſſembly ſhall judge to be proper.

28. That the ſaid Aſſembly ought alſo to have power to enact ſuch ordinances as the emergencies of public affairs may indiſpenſably require.

29. That after making ſuch alterations and amendments, and enacting ſuch ordinances, the ſaid Aſſembly ought to publiſh the ſaid alterations and amendments *for the conſideration of the people*, and then, if they ſhall think proper, adjourn themſelves for a convenient time, *in order to collect their ſenſe* upon ſuch alterations and amendments, veſting a power in the Speaker to call them together again before the time to which they ſhall adjourn, if it ſhall be neceſſary.

30. That the carrying on the ſaid elections without the electors taking the oath or affirmation preſcribed by the aforeſaid ordinance of the twenty-ſixth day of *September*, ought to be conſidered and obſerved by the members of Aſſembly choſen at ſuch elections, as expreſs inſtructions to them not to take the oath or affirmation, or to make or ſubſcribe the declaration mentioned in the 10th ſection of the frame of government, to make ſuch alterations and amendments in the Conſtitution formed by the late Convention, as the ſaid Aſſembly ſhall judge to be proper—and to conform to the two next preceding reſolutions.

31. That no Counſellors ought to be choſen at the election to be held on the fifth day of *November* next.

Head Quarters, Perth Amboy, Oct. 8, 1776.

Colonel Slough's battalion of Pennſylvania Aſſociators having done their duty as good ſoldiers, are hereby diſmiſſed the ſervice of the States, and are permitted to return home from Elizabeth-town on Monday next.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, *Dep. Ad. Gen.*

Head Quarters, Elizabeth-town, Oct. 14, 1776.

Colonel Slough will be ſo good as to return my thanks to the Officers and Soldiers of the battalion under his command, for their decent and orderly behaviour ſince their occupying the poſt at the Point-houſe; as his battalion is now diſcharged from farther duty at this poſt, I take this opportunity to wiſh them ſafe home to their reſpective families and friends.

MATTHIAS WILLIAMSON, Brig. Gen.

SIR, *Head Quarters, Elizabeth-town, Oct.* 14. 1776.

"I requeſt the favour of you to return my ſincere thanks to the Officers and Soldiers of Col. Slough's battalion that turned out voluntiers with you yeſterday, and joined us in our excurſion to Staten-Iſland, for their orderly and ſoldier-like behaviour while on that ſervice; and they may depend I ſhall always mention them with that regard and honour which their ſpirited conduct, on that occaſion, entitles them to receive.

I am, with the greateſt eſteem,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
Major Philip Bruſſel, M. WILLIAMSON, Brig. Gen."
of Col. Slough's battalion, Lancaſter.

*** The Inhabitants of the Northern Liberties, the Diſtrict of Southwark, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the Houſe of Mr James Nevill, the Sign of the Rainbow, in Second-ſtreet continued, commonly called Campington, next Friday, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on Buſineſs of the utmoſt Importance to this State.

†☞† The Inhabitants of Philadelphia County are requeſted to meet at Cheſtnut-hill next Saturday, at Twelve o'Clock, on Buſineſs of the utmoſt Importance to this State.

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government and the deteſtable frame eſtabliſhed for that province by a late ſtatute, they ſay, "The ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into *different* hands, for *checks one upon another*, is the *only* effectual mode *ever invented by the wit of men* to promote their *freedom* and *proſperity*." But here is no "*diſtribution* of power into *different* hands, that *one may check another*." On the contrary, the *executive* and *judicial* powers are made unduly dependent on a *ſingle legiſlative* body, the Aſſembly: So that in truth the *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judicial* powers may be ſaid to be *united* in *one* body, the Aſſembly, tho' there is a ſemblance, on a ſlight view, of their being ſeparated. Indeed, the reſemblance between the ſaid Conſtitution and the artful, but deſtructive one eſtabliſhed by the ſtatute before-mentioned is ſo great, that the following words of the Congreſs ſuit the one as well as the other, only changing the word "*miniſter*" for the word "Aſſembly."—"Here is indeed an appearance of the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated*, &c." as before. "But examine the ſpecious devices and you will find it, to uſe an expreſſion of HOLY WRIT," "*a whited ſepulchre.*" The *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judicial* powers are *all* moved by the nods of a miniſter."

If any reaſonable man could poſſibly entertain a doubt, concerning the meaning of the Congreſs in uſing the words before quoted, that meaning will be clearly explained by the ſeveral conſtitutions lately formed on this continent, with the advice and aſſiſtance of thoſe very gentlemen in their reſpective States, who as members of Congreſs uſed the before quoted words, and muſt have known their own meaning.

How widely the ſaid conſtitution differs from the ſentiments of the moſt diſtinguiſhed writers on the ſubject of government, will appear by the following quotations from two authors of ſo high a reputation among civilized nations, that it is needleſs to add any others.

The Baron de *Monteſquieu*, "whoſe name" (the Congreſs declare) all *Europe* reveres, ſays—The *political liberty* of the ſubject is a *tranquility of mind*, ariſing from the opinions each perſon has of his *ſafety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite the government be ſo conſtituted, as one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the *ſame body* of Magiſtrates, *there can be no Liberty*; becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the *ſame* Monarch or *Senate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner. Again, *there is no Liberty*, if the power of *judging* be not *ſeparated* from the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers. "*There would be an end of every thing*, were the ſame men or the *ſame body*, whether of the Nobles, or *of the people*, to exerciſe thoſe *three* powers, that of *enacting* laws, that of *executing* the public reſolutions, and that of *judging* the crimes or differences of individuals." The learned Baron then proceeds with a long and much admired chapter on the *Engliſh* conſtitution, wherein he greatly commends its *diſtribution* of *legiſlative* power into *ſeveral* branches, &c. which cannot be inſerted in the compaſs of theſe notes.

Mr. *Addiſon*, the ſtrenuous and undaunted advocate for virtue, piety, liberty and juſt government, even in a corrupt age, (and tho' converſant in courts) ſays—"If there be *but one body* of *legiſlators* it is *no better* than a *tyranny*; if there are *only two*, there will want a caſting voice, and one of them muſt at length be *ſwallowed* up by *diſputes* and *contention*, that would neceſſarily ariſe between them. *Four* would have the ſame inconveniencies as *two*, and a *greater number* would cauſe too much confuſion."

† 1ſt. Not eſtabliſhing a *Court of Appeals*.—2dly. Not aſcertaining the *number of Judges* in the *Common Pleas* and *Orphans Courts*,—whether the *ſame* perſons are to be Judges in both Courts and in the ſeſſions, *as uſual heretofore*,—or whether the powers are to be *ſeparated*,—if to be ſeparated, *who* is to do it, as the power of a future legiſlature is by the 26th ſection of the frame expreſsly confined to "*other*" courts—if *not to be ſeparated*, whether any other Judges are to be added to the *Juſtices of the Peace* choſen by the people—and *by whom* to be added—3dly. Not determining what qualifications as to property, ſhall enable a man to be choſen a member of Aſſembly, and thereby become one of the *ſovereigns* of *Pennſylvania*—4thly. Not providing *what laws* ſhall be in force within this State, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

‡ Relating to—1ſt. Inſolvent Debtors—2dly. Fiſhing, fowling and hunting—3dly. Intails, &c. &c. &c.

The late Convention ordered, that "the future legiſlature of this State *ſhall* regulate intails in ſuch a manner as to prevent perpetuities," when it is notorious that "intails were regulated in ſuch a manner as to prevent perpetuities," *long before* the meeting of the late Convention.

‖ See the note with this † mark. In one part, a trial by jury is eſtabliſhed in *all* caſes *without exception*, in another part perſons may be tried and condemned by *ſix* of the Council—The Council of Cenſors may paſs public cenſures *without any trial*, which cenſures may be worſe than death—The Council of Cenſors and the Convention to be called by them are to be veſted with powers, that will occaſion convulſions in the State, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

ON Monday, the 28th Inſtant, at Nine o'Clock, will be ſold at Public Vendue, at Bright and Pechin's Wharff, about 580 Barrels of SPERMACETI OIL, taken on board the Brig Sherburne, by the private Brig of War Hancock. ‖ 1w

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 11th day of November next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Wingate Newman (who, as well, &c.) againſt the brigantine, or veſſel, called the Sherburne, lately commanded by Jonathan Bunnell, burthen about 75 tons; together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe. To the end and intent that the owner or owners theroſ, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. *By order of the Judge,*

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR former generous Conduct in beſtowing the Sheriv-alty on thoſe to whom you thought it might be ſerviceable, induces me to offer myſelf a Candidate for ſaid Office at the approaching Election: Could I meet your Approbation, it ſhould be my conſtant Study to merit your Choice, by a faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in your ſincere Friend,

‡ WILLIAM MASTERS.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 31ſt day of this inſtant October, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN LOT of good GROUND, containing about 25 or 30 acres, ſituate in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Great Valley to Cheſter and Darby, and another leading to Concord, one half woodland; there are a log houſe, a ſmith's ſhop, and a good well of water on the premiſes; joining the lands of William Reece, Samuel Cealey, and Joſeph James; 10 acres he has advertiſed for ſale on the 31ſt of this month; the conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by NATHANIEL NULEN. §

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Friday, the firſt day of November next, at ten o'clock.

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, containing 127 acres of good land, 70 acres of which are cleared, 10 acres of good meadow, and more are now making, the remainder well timbered woodland; on ſaid plantation are erected a good ſtone houſe, 28 by 45 feet, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good well of water near the door, a good barn 22 by 45 feet, part ſtone and part frame, a cow-houſe and waggon ſhed, a ſtone milk-houſe, a never-failing ſpring of water under it, a good bearing orchard of about 200 apple-trees; the whole ſituate on the great road leading from the Great Valley to Cheſter, in the townſhip of Weſt town, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Cheſter, and 21 from Philadelphia, and is a ſuitable place for a tavern, ſtore, or any other public buſineſs; where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, on the day of ſale, by JOHN BROWN. ‖

Philadelphia, October 16, 1776.

RUN away, laſt night, an apprentice lad, named JOHN PANCAKE, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pale faced, dark hair, looks down when ſpoken to; had on, and took with him, a brown ſuperfine cloth coat, white jacket and breeches, a good hat, one check and two white ſhirts, ſundry ſtockings, and a pair of long quartered pumps. Whoever apprehends him and brings him home, ſhall be entitled to a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, from

WILLIAM RIGBY.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to conceal or take him away.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 21ſt of this inſtant October, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, a Welſh ſervant lad, named DAVID THOMAS, about 14 years of age, freſh coloured, black hair, thick ancles; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a ſtriped lincey upper jacket, a red under jacket, a pair of brown fuſtian breeches, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE LEIB, Tanner.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. †

Limerick townſhip, Philadelphia county, October 21, 1776.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN FOSTER, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has blackiſh hair, fair complexion, ſmooth faced; had on a green coat with long waiſt and ſkirts, a light coloured jacket, black breeches, ſhoes, ſtockings, an old hat, and two white ſhirts. Whoever brings home or ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward.

¶ MATTHEW BROOKS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on Saturday morning, the 19th of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living at Springtown Forge, Cheſter county, a Dutch ſervant lad, named FREDERICK FIE, about 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a ſwarthy complexion, brown hair; had on, when he went away, an old brown coat, with white metal buttons, a homeſpun ſhirt, check trowſers, dark brown yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, odd buckles. Whoever ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES M'CONNAUGHY. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain *Edward Diggin*, Scythe-maker, was employed by me, the ſubſcriber, ſome time paſt; ſince which he hath left the parts in a clandeſtine manner, and ſtole, carried off, and ſold a conſiderable quantity of my property; the ſaid *Diggin* is a native Iriſhman, and pretends to be of the Romiſh perſuaſion, of a middle ſize, a remarkable ſmooth tongue when ſober, a noted liar, a great lover of company, idleneſs and liquor, and makes a practice of deceiving his employers; in order to do juſtice to myſelf, and to prevent his impoſing on the public, I offer the above reward to any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid *Diggin* in the goal of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, in order that he may be dealt with as the law directs. *October* 18, 1776. ‖ SAMUEL HIBBARD.

York Iſland, October 9, 1776.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from my company, of Col. William Richardſon's battalion of the Flying Camp, Sept. 19, 1776, the following perſons, viz. *Simon Gibney*, about 5 feet 7½ inches high, by trade a baker, of a dark complexion, and black curled hair; a quiet fellow. *John Duffey*, a well ſet fellow, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a ſhort green jacket, made ſailor faſhion, pretty talkative, full faced, and pretty freſh coloured. *Edward Gallanough*, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark curled hair, much pitted with the ſmall-pox. *James Quigley*, a down looking fellow, of a ſandy complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on a hunting ſhirt. *Samuel Fairey*, a little man, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 35 years of age, ſhort curled hair, dark brown mixed with grey. The above deſerters have all received two months pay. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring ſaid deſerters, and ſending them to my company, now on York Iſland, near Head Quarters, ſhall receive the above reward of FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by

¶ WALTER STEWART, SPEAKER.

shall be before the President or Vice-President and Council, who shall hear and determine the same.

Sect. 23. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removeable for misbehaviour at any time by the General Assembly;—they shall not be allowed to sit as members in the Continental Congress, Executive Council, or General Assembly, nor to hold any other office, civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

Sect. 24. The Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth shall, besides the powers usually exercised by such courts, have the powers of a Court of Chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating testimony, obtaining evidence from places not within this State, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are *non compos mentis*, and such other powers as may be found necessary by future General Assemblies, not inconsistent with this Constitution.

Sect. 25. Trials shall be by jury, as heretofore: And it is recommended to the Legislature of this State to provide by law against every corruption or partiality in the choice, return, or appointment of Juries.

Sect. 26. Courts of Sessions, Common Pleas, and Orphans Courts, shall be held quarterly in each city and county; and the Legislature shall have power to establish all such other courts as they may judge for the good of the inhabitants of the State. All courts shall be open, and justice shall be impartially administered, without corruption or unnecessary delay: All their officers shall be paid an adequate but moderate compensation for their services: And if any officer shall take greater or other fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this State.

Sect. 27. All prosecutions shall commence in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and all indictments shall conclude with these words, "Against the peace and dignity of the same." The stile of all process hereafter in this State shall be, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sect. 28. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison, after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

Sect. 29. Excessive bail shall not be exacted for bailable offences, and all fines shall be moderate.

Sect. 30. Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the Freeholders of each city and county respectively, that is to say, two or more persons may be chosen for each ward, township or district, as the law shall hereafter direct: And their names shall be returned to the President in Council, who shall commissionate one or more of them for each ward, township or district so returning, for seven years, removable for misconduct by the General Assembly:—But if any city or county, ward, township or district in this Commonwealth, shall hereafter incline to change the manner of appointing their Justices of the Peace as settled in this article, the General Assembly may make laws to regulate the same, agreeable to the desire of a majority of the freeholders of the city or county, ward, township or district so applying. No Justice of the Peace shall sit in the General Assembly unless he first resign his commission, nor shall he be allowed to take any fees, nor any salary or allowance, except such as the future Legislature may grant.

Sect. 31. Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected annually in each city and county, by the Freemen, that is to say, two persons for each office, one of whom for each is to be commissioned by the President in Council. No person shall continue in the office of Sheriff more than three successive years, or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards. The election shall be held at the same time and place appointed for the election of Representatives: And the Commissioners and Assessors, and other officers chosen by the people, shall also be then and there elected, as has been usual heretofore, until altered or otherwise regulated by the future legislature of this State.

Sect. 32. All elections, whether by the people or in General Assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary: And any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise or bestow any such rewards to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year.

Sect. 33. All fees, licence-money, fines and forfeitures, heretofore granted or paid to the Governor, or his deputies, for the support of government, shall hereafter be paid into the public treasury, unless altered or abolished by the future legislature.

Sect. 34. A Register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each city and county: The officers to be appointed by the General Assembly, removeable at their pleasure, and to be commissioned by the President and Council.

Sect. 35. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any part of government.

Sect. 36. As every freeman, to preserve his independence (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility, unbecoming freemen, in the possessors and expectants; faction, contention, corruption and disorder among the people. But if any man is called into public service, to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to a reasonable compensation: And whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the legislature.

Sect. 37. The future legislature of this State shall regulate intails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Sect. 38. The penal laws, as heretofore used, shall be reformed by the future legislature of this State, as soon as may be, and punishments made in some cases less sanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crimes.

Sect. 39. To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes, by continued visible punishment of long duration, and to make sanguinary punishments less necessary, houses ought to be provided for punishing, by ver[illegible]d labour, those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital; wherein the criminals shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private persons: And all persons at proper times shall be admitted to see the prisoners at their labour.

Sect. 40. Every officer, whether judicial, executive or military, in authority under this Commonwealth, shall take the following oath or affirmation of allegiance, and general oath of office before he enters on the execution of his office: The oath or affirmation of allegiance.—"*I —— do swear (or affirm) that I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: And that I will not directly or indirectly do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the constitution or government thereof as established by the Convention.*" The oath or affirmation of office. "*I—— do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of —— for the —— of —— and I will do equal right and justice to all men to the best of my judgment and abilities, according to law.*"

Sect. 41. No public tax, custom or contribution shall be imposed upon or paid by the people of this State, except by a law for that purpose: And before any law be made for raising it, the purpose for which any tax is to be raised ought to appear clearly to the legislature to be of more service to the community than the money would be, if not collected, which being well observed, taxes can never be burthens.

Sect. 42. Every foreigner of good character, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer land or other real estate; and after one year's residence shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of this State, except that he shall not be capable of being elected a Representative until after two years residence.

Sect. 43. The inhabitants of this State shall have liberty to fowl and hunt in seasonable times on the lands they hold, and on all other lands therein not inclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable waters and others not private property.

Sect. 44. A school or schools shall be established in each county by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices: And all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities.

Sect. 45. Laws for the encouragement of virtue, and prevention of vice and immorality, shall be made and constantly kept in force, and provision shall be made for their due execution: And all religious societies or bodies of men, heretofore united or incorporated for the advancement of religion and learning, or for other pious and charitable purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and estates, which they were accustomed to enjoy, or could of right have enjoyed under the laws and former constitution of this State.

Sect. 46. The Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be a part of the constitution of this Commonwealth, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

Sect. 47. In order that the freedom of this Commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by ballot by the freemen in each city and county respectively, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and on the second Tuesday in October in every seventh year thereafter, two persons in each city and county of this State, to be called the Council of Censors; who shall meet together on the second Monday of November, next ensuing their election; the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a Convention, in which two thirds of the whole number elected shall agree; and whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part? And whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution: They are also to enquire whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of this Commonwealth, in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed: For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records; they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the constitution: These powers they shall continue to have, for and during the space of one year from the day of their election and no longer: The said Council of Censors shall also have power to call a Convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appear to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of the constitution which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people: But the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such Convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their Delegates on the subject.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Newton township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, the 24th of August last, a Dutch servant, named *Hans Hendrius Christian Bromer*, about 19 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, dark yellow hair, dark eyes, peaked nose, low between his eyes, a down look, and speaks broken English. It is supposed he had on a new castor hat, a striped woollen jacket, a buff coloured broadcloth jacket without sleeves, a white linen shirt, an old pair of trowsers, new homespun thread stockings, good shoes and plated buckles carved. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL CLEMENT.

Philadelphia, October 23, 1776.

CAME to the stable of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the Sign of the George, the corner of Second and Arch-streets, on Sunday, the 13th instant, a sorrel HORSE, about 7 years old, four white feet, bald face, and branded on the near buttock; he came with a large hook yoke on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold in four weeks from this date. §

Tenth-Month 18, 1776.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, some time ago, a BLACK COW. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ISAAC CLEAVER. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 10th of October inst. from the subscriber, living in West-Nottingham, a Scotch servant girl, 23 years of age, low and thick set, and has black bushy hair; her left wrist is marked on both sides, having been once broke. She took neither bonnet, cap, stockings or shoes with her, but had on a striped linsey short gown, and walnut coloured petticoat. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings her home, shall have the above reward, paid by JAMES CUMMINGS. ¶

FIVE DOLLARS Rewards.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, on the 14th of October inst. an English servant lad, named THOMAS HORBIN, about 18 or 19 years of age, grey eyes, black hair, down look, thick lips, and knock kneed; had on, when he went away, an half-worn felt hat, brown cloth coat, saggathy jacket, which is too large for him, homespun shirt, striped linen trowsers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the said lad and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LESTER. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Chester, on the night of the 11th instant, a Dutch servant girl, speaks bad English, about 25 years old, middle stature, fair complexion, and has slits in the under parts of her ears; had on, when she went away, a lincey petticoat, a tow shift, with sleeves of a finer linen; had neither shoes nor stockings. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings her to the subscriber, or secures her, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

October 15, 1776. ¶ WILLIAM KERLIN.

College of Philadelphia, September 24, 1776.

THE LECTURES on MATERIA MEDICA, CHEMISTRY, and the PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, will begin on the last Tuesday of October.

Haddonfield, Ninth-Month 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HAMPTON, late of the township and county of Gloucester, deceased, or to the subscriber, for goods purchased at the vendue made of the goods and chattels of said deceased, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment: Such who have just demands on said estate are desired to bring them in, that a settlement may be made, by THOMAS REDMAN, Executor. ¶

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the first day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Montgomery (who, as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Thetis, burthen about 300 tons, lately commanded by Hezekiah May, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe. To the end and intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge,*

† ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

To the votable Inhabitants of the County and Borough of Chester,

GENTLEMEN,

IT hath been your pleasure, some years past, to delegate me one of your Representatives to serve in General Assembly; permit me, Gentlemen, to return you my grateful thanks for your distinguished sentiments of respect, and, in future, be pleased to excuse me from farther service in that station, which is the real desire of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶

THE CONTRIBUTORS for promoting the Culture of SILK are desired to meet, at the House of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, on Friday, the first Day of November next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to choose twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the ensuing Year.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the Eighth Day of November next,

A VALUABLE plantation in the township of Goshen and county of Chester, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, both for grain and pasture, with about 70 acres thereof cleared, the remainder exceedingly well timbered, with 10 acres of good meadow, part thereof watered, and the rest may be watered, and a good thriving orchard, with a good log dwelling-house and barn, and other out-houses; also a stream of water passing through the same, with a sufficient fall for some advantageous mill works. The whole in good repair, and the title indisputable. Any person, who has a mind to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to the subscribers, on the spot,

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, and JOSEPH JOHNSON.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premises, the third day of December next,

A GOOD plantation or tract of LAND, containing 203 acres, situate in Coventry township, Chester county, about two miles from Pottsgrove, with a good large stone-dwelling-house, and a good cellar under the same, and a good large stone barn and stables, spring and spring-house, and other out-houses; about one half of the land is well timbered, and the other is good corn land; about 15 acres of the best watered meadow; a good orchard, with good apple-trees, and about 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground; all in good fence and repair. The sale to begin the same day, on the premises, between the hours of twelve and one of the clock. The conditions to be seen at the time and place of sale, by JOHN BOUGH, and PETER CRUMBACKER, Executors. ‖ 6 W,

To be sold by public vendue, on the 31st day of this inst. October, on the premises,

A CERTAIN LOT of good GROUND, containing about ten acres, situate in Newtown township, Chester county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Great-Valley to Chester and Darby, and another leading to Concord and the new Lancaster road, they all intersect in in the said piece of ground; one half woodland.

Likewise one other piece of land, between 20 and 30 acres, on the road leading from Goshen to Philadelphia, well watered, and about three acres of meadow and five of woodland well timbered. Any person inclining to view either of them, before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, and be informed of the terms by

† JOSEPH JAMES.

Lancaster Goal, September 30, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody, a certain Negroe man, who calls himself *William*, and says he is the property of Mr. John Coxon, of Frederick county, Maryland. Also a certain *John Brown*, alias *Henry France-Nible*, supposed to be a runaway servant from Mr. Amor Grubb, by whom he is particularly described in his advertisement. And a certain *Benjamin Simmons*, who confesses himself a servant to Thomas Owings, in Baltimore county, Maryland, by whom he has been advertised the 19th instant. The respective masters of the said servants, and Negroe, are desired to come, in three weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will then be discharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ PETER RIBLET, Goaler.

MELASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR, *FRENCH* BRANDY, and RED PORT, in Bottles, TO BE SOLD BY *GEORGE MEADE*, and *Company*.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

October 30, 1776. NUMB. 2497.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 29, 1776.

THE Publiſhers of the ſeveral weekly NEWSPAPERS in this City, are under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of informing their Subſcribers, that the extraordinary Advance in the Price of Paper, and other Materials in the Printing Buſineſs, has obliged them to raiſe the Price to FIFTEEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*; and they hope their Cuſtomers will not take it amiſs to find that Price charged from and after the Firſt Day of *January* next.—Thoſe who ſhould not incline to have the Papers ſent after that Time, are deſired to call and diſcharge their Arrears; ſuch as do not, we ſhall conclude they agree to the advanced Price, and ſhall continue to ſend them accordingly.—Perſons ſubſcribing for the Papers after this Date to be charged FIFTEEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, and to pay 7ſ6 Entrance.

WM. and THOMAS BRADFORD.
JOHN DUNLAP.
JAMES HUMPHREYS.
HALL and SELLERS.

THE Partnerſhip of JOSIAH and ROBERT LOCKHART, of Lancaſter, being diſſolved the firſt day of Auguſt laſt; all perſons indebted to them, are deſired to ſettle and pay their accounts to JOSIAH LOCKHART, in Lancaſter; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt them, are requeſted to bring them in for payment. *October* 25, 1776. ‡

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 25th day of November next,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 185 acres, with convenient buildings thereon; the meadow ground and upland good for graſs and grain, all under good repair; the whole well wooded and watered, being on a beautiful ſituation, healthful and fertile part of the country, handy and convenient to mill, meeting and market; lately part of the eſtate of Daviſon Filſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold by ROBERT FILSON, and WILLIAM GRANT, Executors. *October* 24, 1776.

N. B. On ſaid day will be ſold a variety of goods; and any perſon, or perſons, inclining to view ſaid land, or lands adjoining thereto, may know the terms of ſale before the vendue begins, which will be at ten o'clock ſaid day. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, either by note, bill, bond, or book debt, are deſired to come and ſettle their reſpective accounts. ¶

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, within 7 miles of the city, a very lofty, healthy and beautiful ſituation; containing about thirty acres of good land, plenty of meadow and woodland, a very genteel ſtone houſe, 33 feet by 27, two ſtories high, 4 rooms on a floor, with fire-places in all but one, an entry through the houſe, two extraordinary garrets, and choice cellars under the whole. For further particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS.

October 27, 1776.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Cheſter county, Four Young Cattle, one or more of them marked with a half crop in the far ear, and a ſlit in the near ear. Whoever ſecures the ſaid cattle and gives intelligence, that the owner may have them again, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded by WILLIAM PENNELL.

Said Pennell hath for ſale a valuable plantation, in Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 200 acres, about 70 cleared, with ſome meadow, and a large quantity more may be made and watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be further informed by applying to ſaid Pennell, or to John Wall, living in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

Perth-Amboy, October 18, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Thomas Craig's company, of the Flying Camp, *David Smith*, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well built, was inliſted out of Captain M'Counky's company, of the 2d battalion, Bucks county, and ſuppoſed to be now in Makefield townſhip. Likewiſe *Thomas Taylor*, inliſted out of ſame company and battalion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, this country born, about 20 years of age, ſuppoſed to be now in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and brings them to camp, ſhall be paid the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, by ¶ THOMAS CRAIG, Captain.

Perth-Amboy, September 24, 1776.

DESERTED from Captain John Jamiſon's company, of Col. Hart's battalion, Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, *George Stinor*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 30 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on, when he went away, an old hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and took with him a white great coat. Whoever fetches the ſaid *George Stinor* to *Amboy*, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Captain JOHN JAMISON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated on Doe-Run, in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of William Harlen, containing about 102 acres, aoout one third cleared, the reſt well timbered; ſome meadow made, and 20 acres more may be made, and well watered, as the creek runs through ſaid tract; there are likewiſe a good log-houſe and barn on ſaid place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to JACOB CHANDLOR, or ELIZABETH RING, living near ſaid tract. ¶

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in September laſt, a NEGROE LAD, who ſays his name was JAMES, and that he ran away from his maſter in Virginia, to Dunmore, and that his maſter's name is Samuel Morgan.—His maſter is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM BRYAN. ¶

To the FREEMEN of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING encouraged by many Friends, I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the SHERIFF's Office at the enſuing Election. Should I ſo far meet your Approbation as to be returned, the Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and, to the beſt of my Ability, the Duty faithfully executed by the Public's devoted Friend, and humble Servant, THOMAS HALE. ‖1w.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Colerain townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 21ſt inſt. ſome perſon or perſons, and ſtole the following goods, viz. one good ſilver watch, maker's name *Richard Rock, Dublin*; a dark ſnuff-coloured cloth coat, a brown and reddiſh-coloured mixed cloth jacket, both lined with high-coloured London brown ſhalloon; one pair of buckſkin breeches, two pair of carved ſilver buckles, one pair round the other ſquare; the ſquare ones broke on the one ſide; one pair of light-coloured broad ribbed worſted ſtockings; one pair of buckſkin gloves, lined with ſquirrel ſkins; one ſilver-waſhed ſnuff-box. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, with the goods, ſo that the owner may have his goods again, and the thieves ſecured in ſome goal, and brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward; and for the thieves only, Five Pounds. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected, from ſeveral circumſtances, that this burglary was committed by *William Fitzpatrick, Lawrence Hanna*, and *James Parker*; which three perſons broke Lancaſter goal on the night of the 18th inſtant; the two firſt mentioned committed ſome time ago for houſe breaking, the other as a deſerter. For a deſcription of theſe men, the public is referred to the advertiſement publiſhed by the Lancaſter goaler in this Gazette. It is hoped all honeſt inhabitants will be careful to intercept ſuch villains, as they are very dangerous to the Commonwealth, if they come their way, and by ſo doing, the above reward ſhall be paid by

October 22, 1776. ‖7ſ6. JOSEPH MILLER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of the Goal at Lancaſter, in the night of the 19th inſt. the 3 following priſoners, viz. *William Fitzpatrick*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black curled hair, a ſlim man. *Lawrence Cain*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark coloured hair, a ſlim fellow. *James Parker*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, tied behind, a ſtout fellow, and belonged to the 7th or 26th regiments of priſoners, now ſtationed here. Whoever takes up ſaid priſoners, and delivers them at the priſon aforeſaid, ſhall have the above reward, or *Twenty Shillings* for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER RIBLET, Goaler.

Lancaſter, October 21, 1776. ‖7ſ6.

At the ſame time ran away, a ſervant woman, named *Mary Ritter*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a luſty woman, had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped cotton petticoat, a calicoe ſhort gown, with red ſtripes, flowered handkerchief, new cap, new ſhoes and ſtockings; talks Engliſh and German well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER RIBLET.

October 21, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, off the plantation of Benjamin Landes, 3 miles from Lancaſter, in the night of the 18th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, 6 years old next ſpring, trots and paces, is branded B. L. has 3 white feet, and a bald face; one of her teeth is turned out a good deal, on account of the old ones. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to Benjamin Landes, or ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WEAVER. ¶

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, OCTOBER 22, 1776.

Reſolved, That the reſolution reſpecting the ſending home the Canadians, be ſuſpended till further orders. That the board of war be directed to order the ſeveral priſoners in Philadelphia, to the places of their deſtination, and that they write to the ſeveral Committees who have the charge of priſoners, not to ſuffer them to go beyond the bounds allowed them, nor to permit any of them to come to Philadelphia without leave firſt obtained from the Board of War.

War-Office, October 22, 1776.

The foregoing reſolutions of Congreſs are publiſhed by order of the Board of War for the information of all perſons concerned therein, of which the ſeveral Committees who have the charge of priſoners captivated by the armies of the United States, reſiding in this or any other of the confederated States, are directed to take notice. And all priſoners of war now in Philadelpaia, are required immediately to repair to their ſeveral places of reſidence, without ſtaying longer in Philadelphia on any pretence whatſoever.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

A Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Conſtitutional Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, October 5, 1776.

DAVID ANDERSON, William Aylitt, Brice Ainies; Joſeph Allen, Shrewſbury.

B. Bayley Bartlitt, William Bell, Daniel Bowie, Caleb Bull, Thomas Bowlby, Philip Bennet, James Bowne, William Broden, Joſeph Baker, Joſhua Barney, Elizabeth Brehcot; Henry Barret, Eaſtown: Eve Boone, Berks County; Monſieur Abraham Blumer, Northampton County; Vincent Bardewiſes, Germantown.

C. Andrew Craig (2) John Connor, William Courts, Horatio Clagitt, Peter Colt, Robert Cooke, Edward Connor, David Curry, John Campbell, Mr. Cornelius, Mary Collins; Jacob Comely, Smithfield; Levi Crandle, Morris's River; Thomas Curties, Kingwood.

D. William Dunton, Ephraim Deane, Captain John Dill, Thomas Derrick, David Derrick, Nathaniel Donnell, William Darragh, George Douglaſs, Rev. George Duffield, Mr. Duffey, Ann Dunlap, Ann Dougherty; Sarah Davis, Berks County; James Dyſart, Cheſter County.

E. Samuel Emlen.

F. John Foulough, Joſhua Fanning (2) John Fanning, John G. Frazier, Capt. Fauns, Henry Fenner, Thomas Forſter; Joſeph Fiſher, Morris's River.

G. Doctor Glentworth, Lewis Grant, Miſs Sarah Glaze, Thomas Grean, Joſhua Gibſon, Benjamin Gauſman; John Gunnis, Berks County.

H. Robert Hallott, Iſaac Hartman, Francis Harris, Jonathan Hunn, Miſs Sarah Henry, James Horner, Sarah Hill, Miſs Sally Hutchinſon, Charles Hubert, Hannah Hodge, Capt. John Harriſon; William Hendrick, Upper Dublin.

J. John Johnſon; Ann Jones, Great-Valley; Mary Johnſton, Pequea.

K. Mrs. Elizabeth Kenedy; Daniel Ketchum, Weſt-Jerſey.

L. Captain John Hawkins Lowe, John Logan, Lawrence Lawlor; Mary Lahue, Darby.

M. William M'Murtrie, John Montgomery, John Martin, Suſanna Mounteer, Allen M'Cullom, Benjamin Marſhall, Mary Millar, Ann Murdoch, George M'Nemara, Peter Miller, John M'Kinley; James Mather, Green-Law, N. Britain; John M'Culloch, Bucks County.

N. Peter Nowland; Ephraim Nares, Cumberland County.

P. Henry Peterſon, Pequea; Dr. Shubael Pratt, Adam Premier; Prezeley Johnſon, N. England Town; Philip Painter, Darby Townſhip.

R. John Rudulph, George Rallon, Michael Robertſon, Renjamin Randolph, Miſs Margaret Reading, William Robinſon, Robert Red Head; Ann Reily, Salem County; William Rumely.

S. William Shippin, Robert Smith, Joſeph Smith, James Shaw (2) Edward Shippin, Capt. Johnſon Smyth, Mrs. Margaret Swain, Iſaac Snowden, Capt. Alexander Lawſon Smyth, James Smyth, Doctor Symes; Jonathan Smyth, Morris's River; Sibel Shaler, Egg-Harbour; Meſſrs. Martin and Smyley, Snow-Hill.

T. Edward Tilghman, jun. (5) Henry Tinges, Capt. Joſeph Titcomb, Robert Thompſon, George Tryall, Gilliam Taylor, Mrs. Ann Tanner, Ann Tod, John Tomlinſon; Mary Terril, Deerfield, Cumberland County; Benjamin Talbot, Berks County; Mr. Bruſh Tuff, Salem; Rev. Richard Treat, Abington.

V. Joſeph Veaſy, Sloop Providence; James Vanſickle, Reading-Town.

W. Joſeph Wood, jun. Robert Watſon. Daniel Wigmore, Rev. Elhannan Winchester, John Williams, John Walker, Miſs Margaret Welſh, Edmond Winder, George [illegible], Col. Seth Warner, John Wiscatt, John Walker, William Winthrop (2) David Wilcox, Fairfield Township; Elizbeth Wilſon, Mount-Holly; Robert Watſon, Stony-Hill.

Y. Abraham Yocom, Kingſeſs.

NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT *to puniſh Traitors and diſaffected perſons.*

WHEREAS in the preſent time of danger the ſafety of the people more eſpecially requires, that all perſons, who are ſo wicked as to deviſe the deſtruction of good government, or to aid or aſſiſt the enemies of the State, ſhall ſuffer condign puniſhment. AND WHEREAS all perſons, abiding within this State, and deriving protection from the laws thereof, do owe allegiance to the government of this State, eſtabliſhed under the authority of the people, and are to be deemed as members thereof: And all perſons paſſing through, viſiting or making a temporary ſtay in this State, being entitled to the protection of the law during ſuch paſſage, viſitation or temporary ſtay, do owe, during the ſame time, allegiance to this government.

1. *Be it enacted* by the Council and General Aſſembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame. That every perſon who is a member of, or owes allegiance to this government, as before deſcribed, and who, from and after the publication hereof, ſhall, levy war againſt this State, within the ſame, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others the enemies of this State within the ſame, or to the enemies of the United States of North-America, giving to him or them aid or comfort, or by giving to him or them advice or intelligence either by letters, meſſages, words, ſigns or tokens, or in any way whatſoever, or by procuring for, or furniſhing to him or them any kind of proviſions or warlike ſtores, and thereof ſhall be provably attainted of open deed by people of his or her condition, ſhall be adjudged guilty of high treaſon, and be puniſhed accordingly, ſaving the corruption of blood.

2. *And be it enacted* by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon who is a member of this State, or owes allegiance to this government, as before deſcribed, ſhall, from and after the publication hereof, by any ſpeech, writing, open deed, or act, adviſedly and wittingly maintain and defend the authority, juriſdiction or power of the King or Parliament of Great-Britain, heretofore claimed or uſed within this State, or ſhall attribute any ſuch authority, juriſdiction or power to the King or Parliament of Great-Britain, the perſons ſo offending, being duly convicted thereof, ſhall be puniſhed by fine and impriſonment at the diſcretion of the Court, ſo that the fine exceed not three hundred pounds, nor the impriſonment the term of one year. And if any ſuch offender, after ſuch conviction as aforeſaid, ſhall commit the ſaid offences or any of them, in manner and form aforeſaid, and be thereof duly convicted, he or ſhe ſhall be ſet in the pillory, and impriſoned for any term not exceeding one year.

3. *And be it enacted* by the authority aforeſaid, That any perſon who ſhall maliciouſly and adviſedly revile or ſpeak contemptuouſly of the government of this State, or of the Honourable Congreſs of the United States of America, or of the meaſures adopted by the ſaid Congreſs, or by the legiſlature of this State, or who ſhall

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY CONSIDER.

ECCLES.

Opportunity once loſt, can never be regained by repentance.

HAD our ambitious enemies been guided either by conſcience or common prudence, they had paid ſome attention to the divine motto which heads this eſſay. They would have conſidered and given their fellow-citizens time to conſider the inconceivable danger they are plunging them into, by endeavouring to prejudice them againſt the conſtitution of their country. But, ſay they, there was no time to be loſt. There are ſome ſuch defects in the conſtitution as render it impoſſible for a man of ſenſe to bear it one hour.

I have ſoberly aſked thoſe gentlemen, how they know this conſtitution is ſo very deficient? They tell me every one ſays ſo, nobody likes it, the whole body of the people, whigs and tories, exclaim againſt it in all parts of America. I anſwer that is no ſtrange thing. Minorca was in a like uproar at the trial by juries being offered to the inhabitants, and even the virtuous and ſagacious citizens of Philadelphia are endeavouring to render it impracticable in Admiralty caſes, notwithſtanding it is an inſtitution of their late idolized Aſſembly. Copernicus's ſyſtem convulſed the world, and nearly coſt Galellio his life. It coſt him his honour, which brave men count much dearer than life. Conſideration might have brought the Minorquins to reaſon. The bulk of mankind now admires Galellio. All I would argue from this is, that the clamour which is falſely ſaid to be univerſal againſt our frame of government might be nearly ſo, and yet the frame as perfect as human nature could make it.—Tate and Brady's pſalms differ nothing eſſentially from the old verſion, but in ſuperiority of ſtile and metre; yet who is ignorant of the heats and animoſities that elegant aid to divine worſhip occaſioned? Had the public tranquility, ſafety and happineſs been the ſingle object of their politics, they would not have diſgraced ſo noble a cauſe with meer rout and clamour.

It is well remembered that no people were more for calm and diſpaſſionate meaſures, while the powers and increaſing profits of government were within their reach, and they had a proſpect of eſtates for life in the ſunſhine of royal and proprietary favour; but now, alas! their moderation has quite deſerted them, they will not be governed by leather aprons; places, by this tyrannic, this intolerable conſtitution, are rendered entirely dependent on the people, who hate to pay much money for little ſervice. Beſides, by a very convenient indulgence in our *old mode of proceeding*, in favour of which many of us are much *prejudiced*, an enterprizing man might be a Delegate in the Continental Congreſs, a Member of General Aſſembly, and hold nearly as many executive offices as he pleaſed. Now a *Judge of Admiralty* muſt entirely give up the privilege of preſcribing rules for his own conduct, or *relinquiſh his poſt*. This ſeparation of legiſlative and executive power, and the amazing precautions taken to prevent the *inveteration* of power, are the really obnoxious *articles* in the conſtitution, and neither the catholiciſm of the creed, nor ſtrictneſs of the oath of allegiance; which, by the way, is the moſt rational and unexceptionable that ever was offered to mankind. "But alas! we are diſunited ſay the honeſt, unthinking people, and our wiſe and good men tell us, that if we do but diſpenſe with the oath of qualification, which muſt bar the gentry, whoſe whole ſouls are bent upon the *prejudice*, *injury* and final *overthrow* of our free conſtitution, omit the election of a counſellor, and inſtruct the aſſembly to amend the conſtitution till we all like it, we ſhall agree quietly."

For God's ſake, gentlemen, conſider a moment what you are about! Is an oath that bars an inveterate enemy who would enter a garriſon on purpoſe to throw open its gates to the beſiegers a tyrannic, cruel and unreaſonable thing? Did not the law, which excluded Germans reſident in Pennſylvania for many years, and every man below the value of Fifty Pounds in clear eſtate, bear as hard upon the honeſt friends of our country as could be? and yet this was never complained of, but wiſhed to be continued by theſe wonderful ſticklers for free election. For my own part I care not how free our future elections may be, provided the perſons we elect be not impowered to ſubvert our legal freedom when elected.

The Conſtitution has ever been underſtood to be the *charter* or *compact* of the whole people, and the LIMITATION of all *legiſlative* and *executive* powers. The people at large by their delegates are the only proper *makers* and *amenders* of ſuch compacts, and whatever man or body men goes about to alter, add or *take away* from a Conſtitution thus formed, by any other means than the conſent of the community at large, is guilty of high treaſon againſt the State, and juſtly liable to the puniſhments by law eſtabliſhed for the ſame.

Our Convention was delegated in ſo fair a manner, that even from our enemies we have never heard a complaint of the leaſt omiſſion of any thing requiſite to render that important body a full repreſentative of the whole people. They were ſent to frame and eſtabliſh a Conſtitution, without any inſtruction to wait a moment longer than it was finiſhed—the neceſſity of the State called for that expedition, as we too evidently find by the violent ſedition already ſtirred up amongſt us—they perfected their work in ſo maſterly a manner, that the idolaters of power have ſifted it as Satan did St. Peter, to find flaws in it to expoſe it to contempt and deteſtation; and at laſt their maſterly penetration found out it muſt be a vile thing, becauſe a certain Schoolmaſter * had a principal hand in forming it. If ſuch critics had been a little better ſchooled, they would perhaps have ſaid, with Alexander the Great, that they owed more to Ariſtotle for their education, than Philip for their deſcent to the heirſhip of a kingdom. † I am well informed that in their firſt ſecret cabal, one propoſed attacking the Conſtitution on the religious quarter; a more conſcientious gentleman, as *nemo repente fit turpiſſimus*, objected and ſaid he thought it abominable to bring religion into political debates; and was for his part of opinion, that creeds had nothing to do in civil conſtitutions; but that he was anſwered the people could not be moved otherwiſe, and the neceſſity of the caſe carried the queſtion. But here a ſcene opens upon us too black for deſcription, too baſe for imagination, and too deteſtable to eſcape the execration of future ages, who ſhall be informed that billets were handed about to perſons throughout all parts of the city, who were judged proper ſubjects to work upon; carefully paſſing by thoſe who were a little better acquainted with proceedings of this nature, than to be expected to ſwallow the artful meſs which was cooked up to inflame their paſſions, and miſlead their judgments, to the deſtruction of their *own*, and the *peace*, *liberty*, and *happineſs* of *poſterity*. It is very remarkable that gentlemen who came to impeach the Convention for tyranny, in impoſing declarations of our attachment to the government, could not ſuppoſe themſelves ready to proceed on their buſineſs till they had actually ſubſcribed a tantamount declaration.—After this their *grand conductor*, or as Orator Puff repeats *ad nauſeum*, their leader, propoſes for their conſideration, "That the late Convention was called for the expreſs purpoſe of forming a new government in this State, on the authority of the people only, with power alſo to appoint Delegates in Congreſs, and a Council of Safety." As this was a truth unqueſtioned by all men it was judged a good entering wedge for all that followed; for few, beſides the Lycurgus of the Delaware State, would have conceived it implied a concluſion that any reſtriction of their commiſſion, and conſequent cenſure of their conduct, was implied by that reſolve. However, having got that down, the ſecond was propoſed, viz. "That the ſaid Convention aſſumed and exerciſed powers with which they were not intruſted by the people." This bold aſſertion might well have intitled the cool, the moderate man, the friend to peace, liberty and lawful government, to expect ſome evidence in ſupport of ſo daring a charge againſt the majeſty of the whole people in their unqueſtioned repreſentative. The conſtitution was demanded to be brought forth and read, and the inſtances in it pointed out, which could ground the allegation. But all in vain, and when the mighty introducer of the reſolutions harangued the people on the cruel deſigns of their Delegates, the burden of his ſong reſted on their remaining at eaſe in Philadelphia, while he was riſquing his life on the ſound of Staten-Iſland. He indeed ſaid they had exceeded their power in many things. Col. Matlack, though greatly indiſpoſed was fired at ſo wretched an attempt to render men odious for doing what they muſt have been the moſt criminal traitors to the commonwealth had they neglected. He read over a liſt of the extra articles they had acted upon, and at the end of each aſked the people was that wrong, cruel or oppreſſive? They anſwered in the negative, or were ſilent to it. The primier orator then ſaid the gentlemen on the other ſide might ſpare themſelves the labour of vindicating thoſe articles, as he had no reference to any thing without the conſtitution. On this Dr. Y—g obſerved that he ſhould feel for the preſent Aſſembly in a too ſenſible a manner, if they ſhould be induced to reſolve, that the moſt important body that ever convened on the affairs of this State exceeded their powers in the inſtance wherein they had no limitation. Noiſe, clamour and vague declamation, ended the debate on the ſecond reſolution, and the queſtion being put, was decided in the affirmative.

After ſo clear a demonſtration of popular infatuation, the laſt mentioned gentleman ſpoke but little more, and did not appear on the next morning, to which the meeting was adjourned.

On the fourth article, "That the ſaid conſtitution unneceſſarily deviates from all reſemblance to the former government of this State, to which the people have been accuſtomed, Meſſrs. M—k and C—n obſerved that in a government founded on charters from two ſovereigns, it was hard to find many articles which could ſerve as copies for ſections of a conſtitution framed on the authority of the people only. And that too many members of the Convention had a moſt juſt and inveterate abhorrence to that wretched jumble of regal and proprietary domination to wiſh to rake into it for any materials they needed. However the people who compoſed that meeting paſſed the reſolution, as they did every one that was read to them, without the leaſt alteration.

At the Tueſday meeting, underſtanding that the abſurdity of ſwearing to ſupport a government that '*ſhould be made*' by an Aſſembly they ſhould inſtruct for the purpoſe was too glaring, they expunged that article, and did not put it to vote.

The large and reſpectable meeting, of between two and three hundred perſons convened for the patriotic purpoſe of overthrowing the conſtitution, then reſolved that their *judicious reſolutions* ſhould be affectionately recommended to their fellow-citizens in every part of the State of Pennſylvania, and ſome perſons were accordingly diſpatched with them.

How clear theſe Ambaſſadors will ſteer of '*kingly*' and 'proprietary' votaries in their preſent tour is not quite evident to perſons who obſerve a wonderful ſoftneſs of diſpoſition lately, where there was heretofore the moſt profound contempt on one ſide, and as hearty reſentment on the other.

Nothing leſs than dementition, or a total inattention to the probable conſequences of ſo dangerous a meaſure, could ever have led a number of honeſt and worthy men to patronize ſo pernicious an experiment. Could they conſider a moment the behaviour of our common enemies on the occaſion, they could not fail to draw inſtruction from it. They know well the conſequences of ſuffering the legiſlature to *amend* conſtitutions. They have ſeen the effects of it, in the ſeveral changes of the condition of the people in Europe. A little reading would inform us that the ſlavery and miſery of every State that ever loſt its liberty was the conſequence of people's negligence in this very point. A point of more importance than all the words in my power will ever be able to communicate.

To conclude, fellow-citizens, be adviſed by a perſon who can have no intereſt in deceiving you, to hold faſt your conſtitution as the ſure hope of your political ſalvation. 'Tis time enough to have it amended when experience and cool reflection on all the arguments that can be offered for and againſt it can ripen your judgments for ſo weighty an affair. At preſent you are ſenſible the oppoſers of your free government have mightily and very rudely troubled the waters, and if you do not find they aim to fiſh advantages to themſelves out of the public diſquiet, never again give credit to.

CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, July 24.

A new plan is ſaid to be on foot for extending the trade with Ruſſia, in conſequence of the defect in our Colonies. This trade will chiefly be carried on to the port of Archangel.

Extract of a letter from Captain Richards, of the Liſbon packet, arrived at Falmouth, from Liſbon, to the Poſt Maſters General.

"My Lords,

"Saturday, June 15, received two mails from Mr. Bell for the Duke of York Packet, and ſailed for Liſbon, in company with the Anna Thereſa, and Eagle packets; Tueſday, June 25, arrived at Liſbon, with the Eagle packet in company, and off the bar ſaw a fleet of French men of war, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, two frigates, two ſloops, a brig, and two cutters; the 29th arrived ſix ſail of Spaniſh men of war in the Tagus. On Monday, the 8th of July afterwards, we ſailed in company with the Spaniſh fleet, which conſiſted of three ſail of the line, one frigate, and two ſloops; in the evening ſaw four ſail more of Spaniſh ſhips of war going in, three ſail of the line, and one frigate; the French fleet ſailed to the northward.

"On the 4th of July, his Moſt Faithful Majeſty of Portugal iſſued a decree, prohibiting all ſhips and veſſels belonging to Britiſh America entering into any ports of the dominions of Portugal, and in caſe they ſhould arrive, prohibiting any of his ſubjects from giving them any ſuccour, but immediately turning them out of the ports; and for thoſe in the ports, immediately after eight days from the above date; and in caſe of diſobedience, all ſuch ſhips or veſſels are to be confiſcated to the uſe and benefit of the public works; and in caſe of departure, a ſtrict charge is given to the outward Conſulada to ſearch them, that they do not carry with them any implements of war. "I am, my Lords,

"Your Lordſhips obedient,

"Humble Servant,

Falmouth, July 20. JOHN RICHARDS."

Two battalions from the foot and a conſiderable draft from the royal regiment of artillery are ordered out, we hear, to reinforce the garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca.

The laſt accounts from the Mediterranean ſay, that an Engliſh ſquadron of five men of war and two frigates was ſhortly expected there. The reaſon aſſigned is on account of ſeveral of the veſſels with the Mediterranean paſſes having been boarded and plundered by ſome of the corſairs belonging to the States of Barbary.

Lord Howe, it is ſaid, has ſent home for two bomb veſſels to be ſent after him as ſoon as poſſible.

Corke, July 24. This morning arrived Captain Sheal in the Three Siſters from Liſbon, in 15 days, who ſays, that about four or five days before he parted, a veſſel had arrived there from Philadelphia in 14 days, and had brought ſome of the Philadelphia prints. Captain Sheal ſays he read therein, among others, a Reſolution of the General Congreſs ſigned "JOHN HANCOCK," ordering and directing that his Majeſty's name ſhould be eraſed out of all and every public inſtruments, records, deeds, &c. and that no reſpect whatſoever ſhould be obſerved to any perſon deriving or claiming by or under his Majeſty's government, &c.

Dublin, July 29. We hear that inſtructions from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of Great Britain arrived here by the laſt packet, for the condemnation of all American ſhips and merchandize, that may be taken by any ſhip of war or privateer, and brought into any port of this kingdom, and confiſcating the ſame as lawful prizes for the uſe of the captors. It is not doubted but that many ſpirited merchants will fit out cruizers, to enrich themſelves at the expence of our rebellious ſubjects, notwithſtanding the prevailing factious diſpoſition of too many in Ireland, who ſeem to wiſh ſucceſs to the arms of their trans Atlantic friends. We alſo hear that, in expectation of this event, the free citizens, and other patriotic ſocieties in Dublin, are raiſing ſubſcriptions for the uſe of ſuch American crews as ſhall be confined in the goals of this kingdom, as they happen to be brought in.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 18.

It was laſt Tueſday reſolved in the Houſe of Delegates, that ſix new battalions of infantry be raiſed and employed in the Continental ſervice, upon the terms and according to the requiſition of the General Congreſs, and that proviſion be made for completing the nine battalions formerly raiſed, and extending the additional bounty to ſuch of them as ſhall be willing to enliſt on the like terms; and a bill is ordered to be brought in, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution.

The following bills are now depending in the Houſe, viz. *A bill to enable tenants in taille to convey their lands in fee ſimple*; read the ſecond time. *A bill declaring ſlaves to be perſonal eſtate. A bill for the naturalization of foreigners*; read the ſecond time. And, *A bill for the removal of the ſeat of government*; for the diſcuſſion of which, a general call of the Houſe is ordered the 11th of next month.

A ſmall Baltimore privateer has taken, and brought into a ſafe port, a Jamaica-man of 200 tons burthen; her cargo, 260 hogſheads of rum, 150 hogſheads of ſugar, and a quantity of coffee.

Laſt Thurſday evening, as Mr. Robert Norris, and Mr. Henry Duke, were croſſing James river, on their return from a ſale in Iſle of Wight county, by a ſudden ſquall their boat overſet, when they unfortunately periſhed, with two negro men.

Advices from the ſouth weſtern Frontiers.

On Thurſday, the 26th of September, a ſoldier belonging to Capt. Gilmore's company was killed and ſcalped near the main camp of our army. About the ſame time one of the inhabitants was killed, and another taken priſoner.—On Sunday the 29th our ſpies came in and informed, that they had diſcovered the tracks of a large party of the enemy making towards the ſettlements; upon which, that very ſame evening, Col. Chriſtian went in queſt of them with about 500 men, who after marching part of the night, and moſt of the next day, found that the enemy had tacked about ſuddenly, and made off towards their towns.—On Tueſday and Thurſday, the 1ſt and 3d inſtant, our whole army, conſiſting of about 2000 men, healthy, well equipped, and in high ſpirits, croſſed the river, together with the pack-horſes and bullocks; and Col. Chriſtian expected to be at Broad River in 8 or 10 days, within 40 miles of the enemy's towns, where he had information they intended to fight him.—Advice had been received, that General Rutherford, with the North-Carolina troops, had penetrated as far as the Cherokee middle ſettlements, and that the ſavages were flying precipitately before him.

PROVIDENCE, October 12.

Captain Arthur Crawford, of this Place, has taken and ſent into a ſafe port a ſhip from London, bound for Quebec, laden with blankets, woolen cloths, Iriſh linens, ſheeting, dowlas, ſhoes, ſtockings, boots, brandy, port wine, bottled porter, cheeſe, &c. Her cargoe, when ſhe ſailed, was eſtimated at 15,000l. ſterling. He has likewiſe taken two Jamaica ſhips.

Tueſday laſt arrived from a cruize the ſloop Providence, Capt. Jones, in the ſervice of the United States. During her cruize ſhe took 13 prizes, moſt of them fiſhermen, 6 of which ſhe burnt or ſunk, after taking out the hands, and ordered the others to different ports.

Capt. Coffin, in the Favourite privateer, of this port, has taken a ſhip from Jamaica, bound for London, laden with ſugar, rum, limes, &c. She is arrived in a ſafe port.

NEWPORT, October 14.

A Gentleman who left Boſton laſt Thurſday informs, that 5 prize ſhips were in ſight, coming into that harbour, when he came away.

The ſhip loaded with 3000 quintals of fiſh, taken by Capt. Jones in the Continental ſloop Providence, is ſafe arrived at a certain port.

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* *Mr. James Cannon, a learned, ſenſible and diſintereſted Patriot.*

† *They quite forget Dr. Franklin and David Rittenhouſe, A. M. were in Convention. 'Tis true they remember Colonel Matlack, but only to inform the true proprietors of dominion (the rich) that the fellow is an upſtart and does not keep a chariot.*

Two of the enemy's ſhips appear off towards Block-Iſland almoſt every day.

We hear Capt. Crawford has ſent into an eaſtern port, another fine prize ſhip, from Jamaica, bound for England.

A brig from France is arrived at New-Hampſhire, loaded with warlike ſtores.

Two brigs, one of which is prize to Capt. Jones, went up the eaſt paſſage laſt Saturday. It is ſaid one or two other of Capt. Jones's prizes have arrived ſafe at the eaſtward.

A large prize brig, with ſtores for the army at New-York, is ſent into Dartmouth; and, laſt Thurſday, when Capt. Starbuck left Nantucket, there were 3 topſail veſſels in ſight, ſuppoſed to be prizes, but whether bound eaſtward or weſtward, we don't learn.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.

The Hon. the Congreſs have promoted Col. Maxwell of New-Jerſey, and Col. Smallwood of Maryland, to the rank of Brigadiers General in the army of the United States.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in St. Euſtatia, dated September 22.

"Guadaloupe has met with a very ſevere loſs by the late hurricane, moſt of the crops of ſugar and coffee almoſt deſtroyed; the ſhips at an anchor in the harbour, moſt of them loaded, foundered; the loſs ſuſtained in that iſland only amounts, at the loweſt computation, to twelve millions of piaſters."

Extract of a Letter from Fort Lee, dated October 22.

"A deſerter at Head Quarters informs that the loſs of the enemy, on Friday laſt, muſt have been ſeven or eight hundred. That in the cannonade after the battle Gen. Howe had his leg very dangerouſly ſhattered by a ball, which killed a ſoldier who ſtood near him. Laſt night a party of rangers, under the command of Major Rogers, having advanced towards Maroneck, were attacked and defeated by a party of our forces. Thirty ſix were taken priſoners, and the number of the ſlain is ſuppoſed to be greater, ſince ſixty arms and as many blankets were found upon the field. As the corps is compoſed of Tories, this victory is the more glorious. Our army is in high ſpirits, having out-flanked the enemy."

Yeſterday arrived here the prize brig ———, Captain Jenkins, late commander. She ſailed from Barbados the firſt of this month, bound for Liverpool, and was taken on the 12th by the Hancock privateer, Captain Newman, of this port.

Laſt Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a fire was diſcovered on board the prize ſhip lying in this harbour, (lately taken by the Continental ſchooner Waſp) which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with her valuable cargo of ſugar, rum, &c.

We hear that the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, York, Lancaſter and Northampton, are univerſally diſſatisfied with the frame of government formed by the late Convention of this State.

MARRIED. Major JOHN KEPPELE, to Mrs. LUKENS, both of this city.

The following is a liſt of the officers appointed by the Council of Safety for the twelfth battalion of foot, to be raiſed in the State, for the Continental ſervice, to be commanded by Col. William Cook, viz. Captains, Henry M'Kinley, Alexander Patterſon, Hawkins Boon, John Harris, Nicholas Miller, John Brady, Peter Withington, William Work. Firſt Lieutenants, Stephen Chambers, Thomas Brandon, Chriſtopher Gettig, Hannaniah Lincolin, John Reily, William M'Elhattor, William Sawyer, and John Henderſon. Second Lieutenants, John Carithers, Robert King, William Bard, John Boyd, James Williamſon, Edward M'Cabe, Samuel Quin, and John Hays. Enſigns, Benjamin Lodge, jun. Thomas Hamilton, John Stone, William Boyd, Blackall William Ball, Stewart Herbert, Henry Stricker, Andrew Engle.

At an Election held at Dover, on the 21ſt inſtant, the following Gentlemen were choſen.

Aſſembly Men. *Charles Ridgely, John Clark, John Cook, Jacob Stout, Thomas White, Richard Lockwood, Samuel Weſt.*

Counſellors. *Thomas Collins, James Sykes, Richard Baſſet.*

Sheriffs. *Philip Boovrat, James Raymond.*

Coroners. *James Townſend, Jonathan Sipple.*

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Philadelphia, October 26, 1776.*

Reſolved, That this Board will, on Monday the fourth day of November next, proceed to appoint Captains and ſubalterns in the eleventh Pennſylvania battalion, to be commanded by Col. Richard Humpton.

Extract from the Minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Philadelphia, October 29, 1776.*

The Conſtables of the wards in this city, and of the townſhips of the ſeveral counties of this State, are directed to give public notice for chuſing Inſpectors for the enſuing election, agreeable to a reſolve of the Convention of the 26th of September laſt.

Extract from the Minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Committee of Cumberland county, held in the town of Carliſle, the 23d day of October, 1776; the above meeting being called by a circular letter, addreſſed to the Members of the ſaid County Committee in each townſhip, ſigned by the Chairman of the Committee of Correſpondence, requeſting them to collect the ſenſe of the inhabitants of their reſpective townſhips, concerning the oath directed by an ordinance of the late Convention of this State, to be taken by every elector before his vote for repreſentatives ſhall be received.

After the occaſion of the meeting was opened to the Committee, the ſenſe of the different townſhips was called for and taken, through their Delegates, reſpecting the oath above referred to, and it appeared that a very great majority were ſatisfied with the oath and Conſtitution; and after ſome debate had thereon, the queſtion was put, whether this Committee be ſatisfied with the oath above referred to, and the Conſtitution as framed by the late Convention. The vote being taken, it appeared that a great majority were ſatisfied, and that the above be publiſhed in the news-papers.

Signed by order of the Committee,
ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, Chairman.

Philadelphia, Tenth-Month, 28, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN this morning, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, the upper end of Fourth-ſtreet, a black MARE, with a ſaddle and bridle, 6 years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, ſquare built, in good order, has a white patch in her face, ſome white on her hind feet, paces and trots, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, and ſecures the thief ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the MARE only, and reaſonable charges paid by
THOMAS NORTON. ¶

*** The Mem[illegible] of Inſpection and Obſervation of the [illegible] deſired to meet at the houſe of Ric[illegible] Downing's-town, on Friday the firſt of N[illegible] 10 o'clock forenoon, in order to confer [illegible] buſineſs of importance. WI[illegible]VANS, Chairman.

N. B. It is hoped that th[illegible] general of ſaid county will meet at the ſame [illegible] place.

TO-MORROW, at [illegible] Clock,
At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore,
The Corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets,

WILL begin the SALE of a General Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of broad and narrow cloths, bearſkins, coatings, plains, foreſt cloths, breeches patterns, linen and cotton checks, home made linens, velverets, worſted and hair pluſh, calimancoes, ſhalloons, rattinets, tammies, durants, dorſettees, camblets, Taylors thread, bandanoe handkerchiefs, worſted damaks, &c. Alſo Houſhold Furniture, and Wearing Apparel. ‖ 1 W.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your late Inſtance of Friendſhip, in conferring the Coroner's Office on me, and beg the Continuation of your Favours, in giving me your Votes for ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, which will be laying further Obligations on, Gentlemen, your much obliged, and very humble Servant, ROBERT JEWELL. ‖ 1 W.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the Sheriff's office is now vacant, I take this method to inform you that I offer myſelf as a candidate for that office, and requeſt your votes at the enſuing election, which favour ſhall be held in grateful remembrance, by Your humble ſervant, JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I have received good Encouragement from a Number of Friends, I now ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, and I humbly requeſt the Favour of your Votes, at the enſuing Election, for ſaid Office; which Favour will be gratefully acknowledged by, your moſt aſſured Friend,

‖ 1 W. WILLIAM MADDOCK.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a healthy SERVANT BOY, who has been at the tanning Buſineſs, and has between 5 and 6 Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Germantown, October 28, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 16th of this inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named *Jacob Whitehead*, born in England, a Carver by trade, and has for theſe two years paſt worked at that in the Coach-making way; had on a brown coat, with white metal buttons, made in the faſhion of a uniform, buckſkin breeches, new black grain neats-leather pumps, white thread ſtockings; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, ſquint eyed, very near ſighted, much given to ſtrong drink, ſtruts much in his walk, and a great bragger. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
‡ JOHN BRINCHURST.

STRAYED, the 14th of October inſtant, a light GREY MARE, 14½ hands high, ſhod before, paces and trots, has a large ſpot on her near ſhoulder, has been chafed with the coylers, which cauſes the hair to appear darker than the natural colour. Whoever brings ſaid mare to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 27th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *George Storey*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a light coloured camblet coat, with metal buttons, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, without ſleeves, ſtriped tow trowſers, yarn ſtockings, and ſtrong ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
October 29, 1776. § JOSEPH BONSALL.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Mr. JOHN NEVEU, Merchant, at Cape-François, about 12 months ago, and ſuppoſed to be in this State, a Mulattoe man, named *Charles*, alias *Mazaline*, aged about 22 years, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a caſt in his eyes, a ſcar in his forehead, wants one of his upper teeth, and has an old cicatrice on the end of the middle finger of his right hand, his feet large and clumſey, marked NEVEU. TON. he can read and write well, and probably will endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave, or will give information of him, ſo that he may be had, to PAUL FOOKS, Notary Public and Interpreter of the French and Spaniſh languages, or to the PRINTERS hereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. ¶ PAUL FOOKS.

THE TRUSTEES of the SOCIETY for promoting Learning amongſt the Baptiſt Churches, are deſired to meet, at the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 13th Day of November next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, to conſider of ſome Matters of Importance.
October 28, 1776. § WILLIAM BALL, Clerk.

Chambers-Town, October 18, 1776.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

WAS taken out of the Subſcriber's Store, at the Warm Springs, in Virginia, on the 18th of September laſt, a large parcel of Paper Money, and about Thirty Pounds in Gold and Silver; it is ſuppoſed the above money was ſtolen by a *Robert Armſtrong*, who was a Clerk in the ſaid Store, he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, about 24 years of age. Whoever apprehends the thief, and ſecures the money, ſo as the owner gets it again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by
¶ JAMES ELLIOT.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by JAMES ADAMS, *at his Printing Office, in Wilmington,*

THE WILMINGTON and PENNSYLVANIA ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1777.---Amongſt the contents of the Wilmington Almanack (beſides the uſual calculations) are the continuation of directions, ſhewing people what is in their own power, both with reſpect to the prevention and cure of diſeaſes; An explanation of the devices on the continental bills of credit, with conjectures of their meaning; The way to know whether it will be a long winter; A ſong on the times; The batchelor's wiſh; A table ſhewing the value of any number of dollars from 1 to 10,000; &c. &c. &c.---Contents of the Pennſylvania Almanack (beſides the uſual calculations) viz. Continuation of Mr. Penn's advice to his children; Four extraordinary letters, which paſſed between Archbiſhop Tillotſon and William Penn in the year 1686; Anecdote of Sir Robert Walpole, concerning American taxation; Verſes addreſſed to Benjamin Franklin, Eſq;---Pithy ſayings; Tables of intereſt at 6 and 7 per cent. &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The above Almanacks are to be had of Mr. GEORGE REYNHOLD, Bookſeller, near the Sign of the Coneſtogoe-Waggon, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Weſt Nantmill* township, Cheſter county, on Thurſday, the 25th day of October inſt. an indented Iriſh ſervant lad, named Michael M'Garmen, about 15 or 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox, red ſhort hair; had on, and took with him, a ſhort white coat, an old beaver hat, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW BARR. †

Philadelphia, October 30, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Campington, near this city, two horſes; the one is a Strawberry roan, between 14 and 15 hands high, three years old next ſpring, and has a lock on one of his fore feet. The other is a ſorrel, has a bald face, between 14 and 15 hands high, 17 or 18 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, and the thief, if ſtolen, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for each horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN KEIDER. ¶

October 29, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 27th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Dutch ſervant man, named *Philip Jurg*, born in the Palatinate, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has ſandy hair, ſtoops in his walk; had on, when he went away, a long coat and jacket of white cloth, a pair of drilling breeches, new tow ſhirt, a felt hat, much worn, old ſhoes, with metal buckles, blue ſtockings, a brown ſilk handkerchief; he is a great tobacco chewer. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP HAHN. ¶

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. JAMES MAXWELL's company of Maryland volunteers, for the Flying Camp, the following men, viz. *David Morriſon*, born in Ireland, 21 years of age, fair ſandy hair, grey eyes, pock marked, 5 feet 7½ inches high, with light blue coat and Scotch flannel jacket. *John Neilſon*, American born, 22 years of age, brown hair, ſmooth face, grey eyes, 5 feet 5¾ inches high, with cat-ſkin hunting-cap, a hunting-ſhirt and brown coloured coat, other clothes unknown. *William Craig*, American born, 21 years of age, freſh complexion, brown hair, brown eyes, ſmooth face, 5 feet 11 inches high, with hunting ſhirt, other clothes unknown. It is ſuppoſed they have gone aboard of one of the privateers or armed veſſels in Delaware. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerters, or delivers them to their company, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by
‡ JAMES MAXWELL, Captain.

Weſt New-Jerſey, October 20, 1776.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED *from Lieut. Colonel Rawling's battalion of Riſle-men, of Capt. William Brady's company from Virginia, from the camp, Fort Lee, (formerly Fort Conſtitution) the following perſons, viz.*

Jeremiah Thomas, *an American born, about 6 feet high, about 40 years of age, ſhort curled hair; had on an old white coat and trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old hat.*

Benjamin James, *an American born, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years of age; had on a hunting ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old hat. His hair ſhort and black.*

Alexander Miller, *about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 22 years of age, ſandy coloured hair; had on a light cloth coat, jacket and breeches, and linen leggings.*

John Baldwin, *an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 27 years of age; had on a hunting ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old hat.*

John Caſſidy, *about 5 feet eight inches high, about 22 years of age, ſhort hair; had on a ſnuff-coloured coat, dirty trowſers, a pair of old ſhoes, and an old hat.*

William Wallace, *about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 30 years of age, red hair tied behind; had on a hunting ſhirt, linen breeches and leggings, a pair of old ſhoes, and old hat. Whoever ſecures the above deſerters ſhall receive the above reward, and SIX DOLLARS for each or either of them, paid by*
WILLIAM PILE, 1ſt. Lieut. ¶

FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the company of Captain Samuel Evans, at the Head of Elk, the ſix following perſons, viz. *Henry Grandvil*, an Engliſhman born, practices to teach the fife and German flute, and alſo the drum and ſlight of hand; had on, when he went off, a brown broadcloth coat, turned, with yellow buttons, full trimmed, a pair of light broadcloth breeches, brown jacket, and thread ſtockings; his left leg ſore, and has continued for ſome time paſt; very antick, ſings a good ſong, and is a good deal on the Tory order. *John Dickſon*, born in England, ſays he left the Engliſh at Bunker's hill, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on, when he deſerted, a white hunting ſhirt, a pair of light coloured worſted ſtockings, half-worn velvet breeches, ſtriped jacket, and a pair of pumps; fair hair, fond of drink, and roguiſh inclined; alſo took with him, when he went off, a certain *Philip Norris*, an Engliſhman born, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a Collier; and had on, when he went off, an olive coloured hunting ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, coarſe ſtockings, a brown jacket; black hair, very quiet, but a great rogue in the main, and very fond of drink; went off with ſaid *John Dickſon* and *Philip Norris*, *William Nailer*, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured hunting ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, coarſe ſtockings and ſhoes: born in England, a very quiet fellow. *Nathaniel Clark*, born at Back-creek, Cæcil county, Maryland, about 5 feet 11 inches high, by trade a Shipcarpenter; had on a blue broadcloth coat, turned, check trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings; a very great rogue, and fond of drink; a good deal freckled with the ſun, and has ſandy coloured hair. *Thomas Armſtrong*, born near the Croſs-roads, in Cheſter county, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on a blue broadcloth coat, light coloured jacket, country cloth breeches, and leather ſpatterdaſhes; ſays he often has fits. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerters in any goal of the United States, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by
SAMUEL EVANS, Captain.

It is hoped the Officers of Militia will carefully examine their reſpective companies, that none of ſaid deſerters may get among them, without having them confined and ſent to goal, that ſuch notorious villains may not have it in their power to impoſe on the country. ‖ 10s.

Perth-Amboy, October 15, 1776.

DESERTED from the firſt company of artillery, commanded by Capt. JAMES LEES, now ſtationed in Perth-Amboy, a certain *James Harding*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, down look, dark complexion, black curled hair, a little marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when deſerted, a round hat, white hunting ſhirt and trowſers, wore in his ſhoes a pair of plated buckles, took with him his arms and accoutrements; it is ſuppoſed he intends for the northward, as he ſays he belongs to New England, but has been with General Lee to the ſouthward, and has a paſs about him, which he ſays he got from Brigadier-General Howe, while in the ſervice of General Lee. Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may be brought back to his reſpective company, ſhall receive a reward of THREE POUNDS, paid by
† JAMES LEES, Captain.

MELASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR, *FRENCH* BRANDY, and RED PORT, in Bottles,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and *Company*.

maliciously and advisedly say or do any thing whatever, which will encourage disaffection, or manifestly tend to raise tumults and disorders in the State, or who shall maliciously and advisedly spread such false rumours concerning the American forces, or the forces of the enemy, as will tend to alienate the affections of the people from the government, or to terrify or discourage the good subjects of this State, or to dispose them to favour the pretensions of the enemy; every person so offending shall be punished with fine and imprisonment in manner aforesaid.

4 *And be it enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That any two Justices of the Peace shall, and they herby are empowered and directed to convene by summons or warrant any person whatsoever, whom they shall suspect to be dangerous or disaffected to the present government, and to tender and administer to him the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, set forth in an act, entituled, "An act for "the security of the government of New-Jersey," passed the nineteenth of September 1776. And if any person to whom the said oath shall be tendered, shall neglect or refuse to take the same, the said Justices shall bind him over with sufficient sureties, to appear at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and to be in the mean while of good behaviour, and in default of sufficient sureties, or on refusal to be bound, the said Justices are hereby empowered and directed to commit such offender to close goal, and certify the same, with the cause of commitment, under their hands and seals, to the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, where if such offender refuse to take the said oaths, he shall continue bound to his good behaviour, or be fined, or imprisoned, as the said Court shall deem necessary.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR former generous Conduct in bestowing the Sheriv-alty on those to whom you thought it might be serviceable, induces me to offer myself a Candidate for said Office at the approaching Election: Could I meet your Approbation, it should be my constant Study to merit your Choice, by a faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in your sincere Friend,

† WILLIAM MASTERS.

To the votable Inhabitants of the County and Borough of Chester,

GENTLEMEN,

IT hath been your pleasure, some years past, to delegate me one of your Representatives to serve in General Assembly; permit me, Gentlemen, to return you my grateful thanks for your distinguished sentiments of respect, and, in future, be pleased to excuse me from farther service in that station, which is the real desire of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 31st day of this instant October, on the premises,

A CERTAIN LOT of good GROUND, containing about 25 or 30 acres, situate in Newtown township, Chester county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Great Valley to Chester and Darby, and another leading to Concord, one half woodland; there are a log house, a smith's shop, and a good well of water on the premises; joining the lands of William Reece, Samuel Cealey, and Joseph James; 10 acres he has advertised for sale on the 31st of this month; the conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by NATHANIEL NULEN. §

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Friday, the first day of November next, at ten o'clock,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, containing 127 acres of good land, 70 acres of which are cleared, 10 acres of good meadow, and more are now making, the remainder well timbered woodland; on said plantation are erected a good stone house, 28 by 45 feet, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good well of water near the door, a good barn 22 by 45 feet, part stone and part frame, a cow-house and waggon shed, a stone milk-house, a never-failing spring of water under it, a good bearing orchard of about 200 apple-trees; the whole situate on the great road leading from the Great Valley to Chester, in the township of West-town, Chester county, 13 miles from Chester, and 21 from Philadelphia, and is a suitable place for a tavern, store, or any other public business; where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known. on the day of sale, by JOHN BROWN. ‖

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 18th day of November next ensuing, at the late dwelling-house of Abraham Luken, in Towamensing township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased,

THE said Deceased's plantation, containing 200 acres of land and allowance, about one half thereof cleared, the other part well timbered, near 20 acres of meadow are made, and more may be made; there is on said place a good two story stone house and stone kitchen, a good frame barn and stabling, a good lasting spring of water near said house, a good bearing orchard, the whole being in good repair; the title indisputable.----- There will likewise be sold 15 acres of land, adjoining the above, all within fence. Likewise will be sold at the same time, 230 acres of land and allowance, situate in Cumberland county, near the river Juniata. The whole will be sold by order of the said Deceased's last will and testament. The conditions thereof will be made known at the day aforesaid, by ELIZABETH LUKEN, JOHN LUKEN, MATTHIAS LUKEN, Execut. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC SALE,

On the PREMISES, on SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of NOVEMBER next,

THAT well accustomed TAVERN on the Lancaster road, at the sign of Admiral Warren, 23 miles from Philadelphia, with 240 acres of land, 25 acres of which are meadow, watered by two constant streams, and more to be made from a never failing spring. There are on the premises a good convenient stone house, a large stone barn lately built, with the best conveniencies for stabling on said road, good sheds and other offices. It is situated in the Great Valley, where the land is esteemed of the best quality, and constantly to be improved by lime-stone, with which it abounds. It lays very convenient, and the situation healthy and pleasant for the gentleman farmer, who might chuse to divide the farm or separate it from the tavern. Credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase monies. For particulars, enquire of JOHN LARDNER, in Third-street.

NINE POUNDS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain WALTER ALEXANDER's Company, of the Flying-Camp, Maryland, Col. WILLIAM RICHARDSON's Battalion, the following men, viz. *Samuel Lewis*, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a brown complexion, and much given to talk. *William Clarke*, about 30 years of age, 6 feet high, straight and well made, had the middle finger on one hand smashed, so that he cannot bend it. *Thomas Baker*, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, short curly black hair, has a remarkable scar on one side of his mouth, and is somewhat addicted to liquor. The above men were all inlisted in Cæcil county, Maryland, and received their first month's pay, and are supposed to be somewhere in said county. Whoever takes up said Deserters, and brings or sends them to my company, at New-York, shall receive the above reward, or Three Pounds for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by WALTER ALEXANDER, Captain. ¶

LORD *CHESTERFIELD*'s LETTERS, 4 vols. The Young Clerk's Vade Mecum. Variety of books in Navigation, and other branches of the Mathematics. With several authors on the Military Art. Also a considerable number of the Latin and Greek Classics, may now be had at

ROBERT BELL's,

Next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premises, the third day of December next,

A GOOD plantation or tract of LAND, containing 203 acres, situate in Coventry township, Chester county, about two miles from Pottsgrove, with a good large stone-dwelling-house, and a good cellar under the same, and a good large stone barn and stables, spring and spring-house, and other out-houses; about one half of the land is well timbered, and the other is good corn land; about 15 acres of the best watered meadow; a good orchard, with good apple-trees, and about 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground; all in good fence and repair. The sale to begin the same day, on the premises, between the hours of twelve and one of the clock. The conditions to be seen at the time and place of sale, by JOHN BOUGH, and PETER CRUMBACKER, Executors. ‖ 6 W,

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Camp at Perth-Amboy, August 30, 1776.

DESERTED from the 5th Battalion of Chester county militia, commanded by Col. Richard Thomas, the following deserters, viz. *John Hampton*, *David Lewellin*, and *Edward M'Cardy*, belonging to Captain Vanleer's company, of Easton; *Richard Adams*, *John Ellis*, *Josiah Jackson*, *Edward Bell*, *George Chapman*, *Bernard Vanborne*, *Alexander Henderson*, and *Abraham Coleman*, in Captain Templeton's company, of East-Whiteland; *George Lute*, *Jacob Humble*, *Jacob Walters*, and *Benjamin Boyers*, in Captain Bodley's company, of Charles-town; *Evan Chapbant*, in Captain Anderson's company, of West-Whiteland; *John Maxwell*, jun. *Issachar Evans*, *William Willson*, *John Lawrence*, ------ *Huzzard*, *John Hemminger*, and *William Miller*, in Captain Miles's company, of Tredyffrin; *Roger Little*, *Thomas Roberts*, *Lewis Pearce*, *James Boyles*, *Mordecai Williams*, *Nicholas Pergrin*, *Frederick Foose*, *Peter Rambo*, and *Phineas John*, in Captain M'Caragher's company, late Captain Morgan's, of Charles-town; *Benjamin Smith*, *Jesse Richards*, and *William Simpson*, in Captain Pugh's company, of Radnor.----- Whoever will take up said deserters, and convey them safe to their respective companies, at Amboy, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS for each, paid by the Captains they respectively belong to. *N. B. William Miller*, and *William Simpson*, received a considerable sum of money of two Gentlemen, to serve for them this present campaign. ¶

New-Britain, Bucks county, Sept. 14, 1776.

WHEREAS a certain GEORGE CUNGLE, of the aforesaid township, in the year 1774, obtained from the subscriber, two Promissory Notes, one of them for Four Pounds, payable the 27th of November last, the other for the like sum of Four Pounds, payable the 27th of May last. This is to caution the Public, not to take any Assignment of the said Notes, or either of them, the Subscriber never having had any consideration or value for said Notes, and therefore will not pay them, unless compelled thereto by law. Witness my hand the day and year aboveaid. PETER STEPHEN. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Worcester township, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 25th of August last, *Sarah Craig*, an English servant maid; she is about 5 feet high, a dark complexion, has very protuberant eyes, thin and pale visage, speaks very quick, and sometimes pretty mannerly; she had on, when she went away, a long cotton gown, striped with yellow, red, and white; also a half-worn black silk bonnet, a large round-eared cap, a blue check silk handkerchief, a small striped lincey petticoat, and a large check apron. She stole from her master sundry articles; among them were the following; a new pair of black in the grain pumps, a new, large homespun handkerchief, two short gowns, one of them is white linen, the other calicoe, petticoats, homespun shifts, handkerchiefs, caps, &c. She is very artful and subtil; in order to get a pass the more easily, she told that she had a husband in the camp, at New-York, whom she wanted very much to see; but it is well known that her scheme was to go over to the English army, which she is very fond of. Whoever will take up the said servant, and secure her in any goal, and give information thereof to her master, so that he gets her again, or else to PETER DEHAVEN, in Arch-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM WENTZ.

CAME to the plantation of George Gordon, of the township of Montgomery, Philadelphia county, sometime ago, a sorrel MARE, about 9 years old, about 13 hands high, has a white blaze down her face. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 13, 1776. § GEORGE GORDON.

RUN from the subscriber, living in Lower Alloway's-Creek township, Salem county, New-Jersey, on the first of September inst. a servant lad, named *Charles Hollingsworth*, about 15 years of age, of low size, but middling thick; had on, and took with him, a blue duffil jacket, without sleeves, a tow shirt and trowsers, the shirt patched on the shoulders with brown tow cloth; had an old wool hat on, light brown hair, pale complexion, with freckled skin. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ WILLIAM DRAKE.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Greenwich township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, near Easton, out of his pasture, on Friday night, the 6th of September inst. a black HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, has some white under his belly, which he got by a hurt jumping fences, he is 5 years old, 14 hands high, or something better, in good order, a natural trotter, but has been learnt to go a sort of a shuffling travel, he gallops well, shod before, a short switch tail, lately trimmed by his ears. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS BARBER.

September 10, 1776.

SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Captain Thomas Hanson's company, of the Maryland Flying-Camp Battalion, commanded by Col. Thomas Ewing, the following men, viz. *Whorton Qualls*, 21 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, wears his hair, and has a very swarthy complexion. *William Coxe*, 19 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, florid complexion. *Henry Mudd*, 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion. *Michael Notier*, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. *William Waple*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. *John Carroll*, 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high. *Patrick Duffield*, 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high. *Ignatius Adams*, 20 years of age 5 feet 7 inches high. *Johnson M'Coy*, 20 years of age, 6 feet high. *Thomas Goley*, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high. *John Howard*, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. *William Ward*, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Whoever takes up the said Deserters, and secures them in any goal, or returns them to the said Battalion, shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for any one of them. Those men were all inlisted in Charles county, and it is probable they will attempt to return to their respective homes. T. HANSON. ‡

WANTED,

A HAND that understands the Fulling Business, that can dye a variety of good colours, such as blue, red, green, brown, winestone, lead, black, white, and divers other colours, as the quality of the cloth may require; and can dress worsteds, tammies, camblets, and dye them such colours as the quality of thin stuffs may require. A person that understands every branch of the business, and can be recommended, may hear of good wages, and accommodations found him, by immediately applying to ROBERT MILLER, living in Warminster township, Bucks county. *Sept. 4, 1776.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, situate in West-Nottingham township, Chester county, containing 150 acres, or thereabouts; there are on the premises a stone dwelling-house, a good merchant mill, almost new, built of stone in the best manner, with one pair of very good burrs, one Cologne, and one country stone; adjoining the grist mill a new well built saw mill, and a well secured stone dam; a convenient stone spring-house, stables, hay-house, and about 25 acres of good meadow cleared; the whole well watered, and more may be made, and the fences all in good repair. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to ROBERT CORNTHWAIT, living on the premises, may view the whole, and know the terms; or to JOHN BROWN, Merchant, Philadelphia. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the kitchen of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the tenth of October instant, a blue and white Coverlid, two Sheets made of tow linen, one somewhat larger than the other; the pattern for a shirt, of flaxen linen; 3 striped lincey petticoats; 3 pewter dishes and 9 plates, all London pewter, and marked slightly with the letters R C, on the back of them; a pewter mug; a pewter porringer and 16 spoons, the greatest part of the spoons marked T. C. on the handles; a copper tea-kettle; 6 case-kives and 6 forks, with several other articles. Whoever secures the aboveaid goods, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges; *Four Dollars* for the goods only, or in proportion for any part thereof.

¶ WILLIAM M'CLEAN.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the first day of November next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Montgomery (who, as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Thetis, burthen about 300 tons, lately commanded by Hezekiah May, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe. To the end and intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge,*

† ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 11th day of November next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Wingate Newman (who, as well, &c.) against the brigantine, or vessel, called the Sherburne, lately commanded by Jonathan Bunnell, burthen about 75 tons; together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe. To the end and intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge,*

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 31st day of this inst. October, on the premises,

A CERTAIN LOT of good GROUND, containing about ten acres, situate in Newtown township, Chester county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Great-Valley to Chester and Darby, and another leading to Concord and the new Lancaster road, they all intersect in in the said piece of ground; one half woodland.

Likewise one other piece of land, between 20 and 30 acres, on the road leading from Goshen to Philadelphia, well watered, and about three acres of meadow and five of woodland well timbered. Any person inclining to view either of them, before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, and be informed of the terms by

† JOSEPH JAMES.

To be sold by public Vendue, on the 7th day of November next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleasantly situated in the Great-Valley, about 20 miles from Philadelphia, in the township of Tredyffrin, and county of Chester, containing 200 acres, about 90 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered, 12 acres of pretty good meadow, and more may be made; the whole may be watered by several springs; on the premises are a good dwelling house, with 3 rooms on a floor, and cellar under, with an excellent spring of good water and spring-house near the door, a joyner's shop, barn, and stables, a good young bearing orchard, of 140 trees, of good fruit, and some of them grafted, with other fruit trees, and a good lime-kiln partly new, also a fine lime-stone quarry. There is likewise on said plantation a small tenement, with a good spring close by, and a parcel of good bearing apple-trees. The said premises are handy to mills and places of worship. For terms of sale, apply to the owners, who will give an indisputable title, and possession next spring.

¶ DAVID and SAMUEL JOHN.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the Eighth Day of November next,

A VALUABLE plantation in the township of Goshen and county of Chester, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, both for grain and pasture, with about 70 acres thereof cleared, the remainder exceedingly well timbered, with 10 acres of good meadow, part thereof watered, and the rest may be watered, and a good thriving orchard, with a good log dwelling-house and barn, and other out-houses; also a stream of water passing through the same, with a sufficient fall for some advantageous mill works. The whole in good repair, and the title indisputable. Any person, who has a mind to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to the subscribers, on the spot,

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, and JOSEPH JOHNSON.

THE CONTRIBUTORS for promoting the Culture of SILK are desired to meet, at the House of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, on Friday, the first Day of November next, at three o' Clock in the Afternoon, to choose twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the ensuing Year.

Haddonfield, Ninth-Month 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HAMPTON, late of the township and county of Gloucester, deceased, or to the subscriber, for goods purchased at the vendue made of the goods and chattels of said deceased, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment: Such who have just demands on said estate are desired to bring them in, that a settlement may be made, by THOMAS REDMAN, Executor. ¶

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